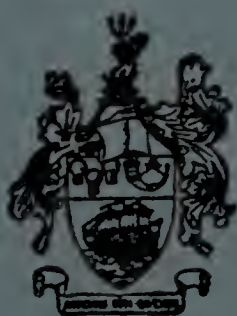


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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

and

**Principal**

**School Medical Officer**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1955**

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**RONALD B. BERRY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

*Medical Officer of Health, Administrative Tuberculosis Officer,  
Principal School Medical Officer, etc.*

---

WINSTANLEY & WATKINS, LTD. PRINTERS, 11 DACRE STREET, BIRKENHEAD  
1956.



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MB

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The Mayor, Alderman and Councillors of the County Borough of Wallasey.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Report on the Health, Welfare and School Health Service for the year 1955. As you know, Dr. R. B. Berry was your Medical Officer for 1955, but he has asked me to write this foreword to the Report on his behalf.

First of all, I would like to mention Dr. Berry's retirement, after serving the Borough well for twenty-two years. These included the war years with all the extra worry and duties. In the post-war period he formulated the Local Authority schemes under the National Health and National Assistance Acts and brought them into operation. As his successor, I count myself fortunate to take over the services so well and truly founded, together with a happy and contented staff. We all wish him a long and happy retirement in the Lake District.

The Infant Mortality rate for the year was 25.40 per 1,000 births, a slight increase of 0.28 over the rate of 25.12 for the year 1954. The total number of infant deaths was 41, of which 30 occurred by the 28th day.

I regret to say that during the year there were two maternal deaths.

I should like to draw attention to the increase in deaths from cancer of the lung. In 1955 there were 48 deaths from this cause—43 male and 5 female, the corresponding figures for 1954 were 42—35 male and 7 female. The exact cause of this disease is not yet known, but there is grave evidence that cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are important factors.

Three cases of diphtheria were notified but in one case the diagnosis was not confirmed. Neither of the two confirmed cases was fatal. Immunisation against this disease must be continued, otherwise with a mounting number of susceptibles in the community a return of this once dreaded disease is always possible. Propaganda must be directed towards the young mother who has not known diphtheria at its worst.

There were 91 notifications of tuberculosis compared with 95 in 1954, but unfortunately, there was an increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis from 13 in 1954 to 23 in 1955. The number of cases on the register increased from 879 to 935. 821 thirteen-year-old school children were tuberculin tested and 154 (18.7%) were found to be positive. The negative reactors were given the protection of B.C.G. anti-tuberculosis vaccination. Parents of those children found to be positive reactors were given the opportunity of having the whole family examined at the Chest Clinic.

There were four cases of acute poliomyelitis—all were paralytic cases, but none of them was fatal. One case, however, was severe with involvement of the muscles of respiration and required treatment in an "iron lung". She was discharged after four months in hospital.

In an attempt to improve Health Education several camera talks with the new projector were given during the year by the health visitors at some of the infant welfare clinics.

In the autumn the Health Committee decided upon a development programme to add to the establishment, one Mental Health Worker to improve and develop the after-care work of the Mental Health Section, and two additional home nurses and two additional home helps for the next three years, in order to provide more fully for the needs of the aged sick and infirm in their own homes.

The number of cases attended by the home nurses increased from 1,318 in 1954 to 1,535 in 1955, though the total number of visits paid declined from 42,010 to 39,166. Much of the nursing is of the heavy type with the elderly sick and infirm.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 required the Council to submit for the approval of the Minister their programme for dealing with houses which appeared to be unfit for human habitation and liable to demolition. The result of a preliminary survey in the borough showed that 599 houses could be included in this category, and it was finally decided to include all these houses in a five-year programme for slum clearance.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking on behalf of Dr. Berry and myself the members of the Health, General Health and Welfare Committees for the support they have always given us and also of expressing our appreciation of the work carried out by the Staff of the Department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Sgd. HOWARD W. HALL,

Medical Officer of Health.

# PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:*

RONALD B. BERRY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Child Welfare Medical Officer  
and Deputy School Medical Officer:*

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Tuberculosis Officer:*

JAMES BAXTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (part-time)

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer:*

EDWARD J. A. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Obstetrics)

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer and Medical  
Supervisor of Midwives:*

ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Dental Surgeons:*

C. J. LUYA, L.D.S.

W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.

E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

W. BATE, D.P.A.

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

A. RIDGWAY

*District Sanitary Inspectors:*

H. PARKER

D. C. CAHILL

R. HUGHES

A. ROBINSON

J. Q. CALLISTER

H. FARRELL

*Milk, Dairies and Meat Inspector and Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts  
and Orders:*

G. A. OWEN

*Shops Inspector:*

R. L. BASCOMBE

*Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse and Inspector of Midwives:*

Mrs. A. PARKINSON

*Health Visitors:*

Miss E. A. TEGGINS

Miss A. J. EDGE

Miss C. E. MURRELL

Mrs. E. E. P. NOLAN

Mrs. A. J. SMITH

Miss I. D. BELLIS

Mrs. W. DOVEY

Miss M. E. WALL

Miss M. E. ASPINALL

Miss K. E. HIGGINS

Miss E. M. MORGAN

Miss E. WHITBURN

Miss M. B. JONES

Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD

Mrs. E. SIMPSON

Mrs. L. M. JONES (from 14/11/55)

*Municipal Midwives:*

NURSE E. KEELEY

NURSE E. E. HINTON

NURSE F. E. BOYD

NURSE E. HOMER

NURSE M. E. CUNNINGHAM

NURSE E. WOODS

NURSE P. SHACKLADY



*Public Analyst (Part-time Officer:)*

TENNYSON HARRIS

*Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspectors:*

J. A. W. PRICE, Cert. Board of Trade

C. HARWOOD, D.P.A., Cert. Board of Trade

*Chief Administrative Assistant:*

N. SQUIRE

*Clerical Staff:*

G. A. LOXHAM, D.P.A., Senior Clerk

D. QUINN

A. C. HINTON

T. P. FEARON

A. E. LEWIS

Miss G. BOOTH

Miss M. BLENCOWE

Miss A. ELCOCK (from 27/6/55)

Miss E. MASTERS

Mrs. I. HIDDEN (to 3/6/55)

Miss B. FISHWICK

Miss P. WITTER

Miss U. HARDMAN

Miss G. NASH

*Part-Time Specialists discharging Duties in connection with Special Clinics:*

Dr. W. D. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O.M.S. (Ophthalmic)

Mr. H. DAVIES, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (Orthopaedic)

Dr. M. C. LYDON, D.P.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (I) (Psychiatrist)

*Matrons of Day Nurseries:*

Miss E. GREENLY

Miss G. E. MORGAN, Oakdale Day Nursery (to 30/4/55)

Miss A. F. RUSSELL, Eastway Day Nursery (from 1/5/55)

Miss WARNER

*Superintendent Home "Nurses' Home":*

Miss K. EUSTACE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certif.

*Home Nurses:**Senior Nurse:*—Miss M. G. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S. (to 31/12/55)

Miss W. M. BELL

Mrs. M. GATES (to 30/11/55)

Mrs. W. DEANS (to 30/9/55)

Mrs. M. PRENDERGAST

Mrs. V. CARR (from 1/7/55)

Mrs. P. HUMPHRIES

Mrs. C. DUDLEY

Miss R. LYNN

Mrs. K. O'HALLORAN (to 30/9/55)

Mrs. M. D. WELSH (from 1/7/55)

*Part-time Staff:*

Mrs. JONES

Mrs. ELSON

Mrs. KING

Mrs. MATTHEWS

*Domestic Help Organiser:*

Mrs. G. M. FALLA

*Supervisor Occupation Centre for Mental Defectives:*

Mrs. M. LEACH (to 31/1/55)

Miss R. A. REGAN (from 1/2/55)

*Duly Authorised Officers—Mental Health Service:*

Mrs. M. PARNHAM (to 30/11/55)

D. HUGHES

F. WALL

Miss E. A. HOPWOOD (from 1/12/55)

**WELFARE SERVICES***Senior Welfare Officer:*

R. C. OLLIVE

*Welfare Officers:*

Mrs. M. PARNHAM (to 30/11/55)

D. HUGHES

F. WALL

Miss E. A. HOPWOOD (from 1/12/55)

*Home Teachers of the Blind:*

Miss A. ROGERS

Miss M. J. BIDDLE

*Clerical Staff:*

K. MERCER

Mrs. W. DAVIES

Miss M. R. ROBINSON

Miss S. JONES

*Matrons of Hostels for the Aged:*

Miss O. D. GOLDINGAY, "Lamorna"

Miss E. PARSONS, "Redcliffe"



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# PART I.

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## *Vital Statistics*

## VITAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres, as ascertained by Ordnance Survey, January 1935 .. .. .	5,961
River and Sea frontage .. .. .	Slightly less than eight miles
Census Population, April, 1951 .. .. .	101,369
Registrar-General's estimated population at middle of 1955	102,500
Inhabited houses at 31st December, 1955 .. .. .	30,008
Empty houses at 31st December, 1954 .. .. .	465
Rateable Value, 1939-1949 .. .. .	£877,164
„ „ 31st December, 1955 .. .. .	£954,960
Yield of a Penny Rate for 1955-6 (approx.) .. .. .	£3,802
Est. „ „ 1956-7 .. .. .	£5,175

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Live Births—Legitimate	760	767	1,527
Illegitimate	45	42	87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	805	809	1,614
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .			16.30
„ „ „ 1,000 of estimated population adjusted by Area comparability factor of 1.01 .. .. .			16.46
Birth Rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales ..			15.0
Still Births, 54. Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..			31.71
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Deaths to December 31st .. .. .	682	643	1,325
Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population .. .. .			12.92
Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population as adjusted by Area comparability factor of 0.95 .. .. .			12.28
Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated population, England and Wales .. .. .			11.7
Uncertified Deaths Percentage of Deaths .. .. .			0.07
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and child-birth (Heading 30 of Registrar-General's Short List):—			2
Puerperal Sepsis, nil; Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births ..			—
Other Puerperal causes, 2; do. .. .. .			1.24
Deaths of Infants under ONE year of age .. .. .			41
Death-rate of Infants under ONE year of age:—			
All infants per 1,000 live births .. .. .			25.40
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..			25.54
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..			22.99
Neo-Natal Rate per 1,000 births .. .. .			17.96
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .. .. .			Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (including Enteritis), under 1 year ..	Nil
do. do. do. 1 to 2 years ..	Nil
Diarrhoea and Enteritis Mortality Rate under 1 year, per 1,000 live births .. .. .	—
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 of population (excluding Diarrhoea) .. .. .	—
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 of population .. .. .	0.10
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 of population (excluding Phthisis) .. .. .	1.26

### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease ... ..	427	Pththisis ... ..	21
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	49	Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	175
Cancer ... ..	240	Violent Deaths (including suicides) ... ..	51
Respiratory Diseases—			
Pneumonia ... .. 38	} 130		
Bronchitis ... .. 78			
Other ... .. 14			

### MATERNAL MORTALITY

The causes of the maternal deaths which occurred during the year were:—

1. Ia. Ante-natal and post-natal haemorrhage.
  - c. Lateral placenta pralvia.
- II. Influenza and Bronchitis.
2. Ia. Post partum haemorrhage.
  - c. Retained placenta.



## SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1955

CAUSES OF DEATH	SEXES		All Ages	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT							
	M.	F.		0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
All causes—Certified	681	643	1324	41	6	7	3	51	274	388	554
—Uncertified	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis—											
respiratory ...	14	7	21	—	—	—	—	8	6	7	—
Tuberculosis—other ..	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—
Syphilitic disease ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute polio-myelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ...	24	24	48	—	—	—	—	2	13	18	15
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus ...	43	5	48	—	—	—	—	—	22	24	2
Malignant neoplasm—breast ...	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	6
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	55	68	123	—	—	—	1	10	32	36	44
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
Diabetes ...	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	81	94	175	—	—	—	—	1	31	50	93
Coronary disease—angina ...	124	77	201	—	—	—	—	4	49	74	74
Hypertension with heart disease ...	20	17	37	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	15
Other heart disease ..	74	115	189	—	—	—	—	6	14	43	126
Other circulatory disease ...	26	23	49	—	—	—	—	1	6	14	28
Influenza ...	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2
Pneumonia ...	18	20	38	6	2	2	—	—	4	6	18
Bronchitis ...	51	27	78	—	—	—	—	—	17	33	28
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	8	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	10	5	15	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	3
Gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	6	10	16	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	10
Pregnancy, childbirth abortion ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	4	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	64	79	143	30	1	2	2	6	21	31	50
Motor vehicle accidents	8	2	10	—	—	2	—	—	5	3	—
All other accidents ..	20	13	33	2	3	1	—	3	6	5	13
Suicide ...	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
ALL CAUSES ..	682	643	1325	41	6	7	3	51	274	388	555



DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS  
IN WALLASEY

MILL LANE HOSPITAL—				
Residents	...	...	...	8
Non-Residents	...	...	...	2

HIGHFIELD MATERNITY HOSPITAL—				
Residents	...	...	...	18
Non-Residents	...	...	...	3

VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL—				
Residents	...	...	...	168
Non-Residents	...	...	...	6

WALLASEY'S WOMEN'S HOSPITAL—				
Residents	...	...	...	6
Non-Residents	...	...	...	—

LEASOWE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL—				
Residents	...	...	...	—
Non-Residents	...	...	...	1

212

## DEATHS OUTSIDE WALLASEY

In Public Institutions	...	...	354
Elsewhere	...	...	27

381

## TRANSFERABLE DEATHS

In Wallasey of Non-Residents (i.e.) Outward Transfers	...	...	43
--	-----	-----	----

## INQUESTS

Residents (all ages)	...	...	38	}	44
Non-Residents (all ages)	...	...	6		
Legitimate Children—under 1 year					2
1 and under 2 years	...	...	—		—
2 years and under 5 years	...	...	2		—
Illegitimate Children under 1 year	...	...	—		—
1 and under 2 years	...	...	—		—
2 years and under 5 years	...	...	—		—

## CAUSES OF ILLEGITIMATE DEATHS UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE

eg. No.	Cause of Death								Age
44	I. (a)	Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 day
	II.	Partial ateleidasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	

# INFANT MORTALITY 1955

## NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS UNDER ONE YEAR

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-27 days	Total under 28 days	28 days to 2 mths.	3 mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	6 mths.	under 7 mths.	8 mths.	9 mths.	10 mths.	11 mths.	12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 year	Deaths in previous year
All Causes— Certified Uncertified	11	4	7	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	30	2	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	41	43
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tube'losis—lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tube'lar meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	13
Atelectasis...	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Overlying ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	6	3	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14
Injury at Birth	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Inattention at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9
	11	4	7	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	30	2	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	41	43

**TABLE SHOWING** (a) **Infant Deaths and Death Rates.**  
 (b) **Neo-natal deaths and Death Rates.**  
 (c) **Deaths and Death Rates (infants 4 weeks to 12 months).**

Year	Infants		Neo-natal			4 weeks—12 months		
	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births	% of Total Infant Deaths
1944	77	43.0	34	19.0	44.16	43	24.0	55.84
1945	97	56.8	38	22.3	39.18	59	34.57	60.82
1946	87	42.2	51	24.7	58.62	36	17.48	41.38
1947	111	51.1	57	26.9	51.35	54	25.09	48.65
1948	78	43.5	38	20.67	48.72	40	22.35	51.28
1949	64	35.8	34	19.0	53.13	30	16.82	46.87
1950	49	28.7	28	16.41	57.14	21	12.31	42.86
1951	55	32.4	35	20.62	63.63	20	11.19	36.37
1952	56	33.3	43	25.62	76.78	13	7.75	23.22
1953	41	24.7	29	17.51	70.74	12	7.25	29.26
1954	43	25.1	29	16.94	67.44	14	8.12	32.56
1955	41	25.4	29	17.96	70.74	12	7.44	29.26



The following table shows the Infantile Mortality rates of the Borough as compared with the figures for the whole of England and Wales and the County Boroughs and Great Towns for the census years from 1901 to 1931 and consecutive years up to 1955.

**Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births, England and Wales and Great Towns.**

Year	Wallasey	England and Wales	County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London) Number of towns shown in brackets
1901	142.0	151	168 (33)
1911	109.0	130	140 (77)
1921	59.0	83	87 (96)
1931	44.8	66	72 (107)
1932	48.0	64	70 (118)
1933	54.0	63	68 (118)
1934	50.0	59	63 (121)
1935	47.6	57	62 (121)
1936	65.9	59	63 (122)
1937	58.7	58	62 (125)
1938	60.3	53	57 (126)
1939	48.9	51	53 (126)
1940	62.9	57	59 (126)
1941	78.9	60	63 (126)
1942	47.7	51	56 (126)
1943	48.6	49	54 (126)
1944	43.0	45	48 (126)
1945	56.8	46	49 (126)
1946	42.2	43	46 (126)
1947	51.1	41	44 (126)
1948	43.5	34	39 (126)
1949	35.8	32	37 (126)
1950	28.7	30	34 (126)
1951	32.4	29	34 (126)
1952	33.3	27	31 (160)
1953	24.7	27	31 (160)
1954	25.1	25	25 (160)
1955	25.4	25	25 (160)

**ILLEGITIMACY.**

During the year there were 87 illegitimate births recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough, compared with 96 in 1954. This gives an illegitimate birth-rate of 53.90 per thousand total live births, as compared with 56.07 in 1954.

The infant mortality rate amongst illegitimate children was 22.99 per thousand illegitimate births.



The following table shows the comparison between the death rates of illegitimate children and others registered in the Borough during the past twenty years.

Year	Esti- mated Popu- lation	Births		Illegitimate Births		Total deaths under one year of age	Infant Mortal- ity per 1,000 live births	Deaths of illegiti- mates under 1 year of age	Illetigi- mate infant mort- ality per 1,000 illegi- timate births
		Legi- timate	Ille- giti- mate	to 1,000 pop.	to 1,000 births				
1935	96,600	1,218	62	0.64	48.43	61	47.6	3	48.4
1936	95,860	1,267	52	0.54	39.41	87	65.9	6	115.3
1937	94,910	1,220	58	0.61	45.37	75	58.7	4	71.4
1938	94,220	1,235	57	0.60	44.11	78	60.3	4	87.7
1939	93,990	1,239	54	0.57	43.58	63	48.9	2	37.7
1940	91,240	1,205	62	0.67	48.93	79	62.9	2	100.0
1941	72,060	1,037	54	0.74	49.41	80	78.9	6	92.6
1942	68,580	1,104	91	1.32	76.15	57	47.7	6	65.9
1943	74,310	1,454	107	1.44	68.53	76	48.6	5	46.3
1944	83,100	1,657	133	1.60	74.30	77	43.0	13	97.7
1945	87,890	1,523	183	2.08	107.26	97	56.8	14	76.5
1946	96,320	1,934	125	1.29	60.70	87	42.2	10	48.0
1947	98,780	2,044	108	1.09	50.18	111	51.11	9	83.33
1948	99,500	1,686	104	1.04	58.19	78	43.57	5	48.00
1949	100,750	1,704	80	0.79	44.84	64	35.87	6	75.00
1950	102,510	1,604	102	0.99	59.78	49	28.72	7	68.62
1951	101,100	1,624	73	0.72	43.01	55	32.41	3	41.09
1952	101,700	1,600	78	0.76	46.47	56	33.37	2	25.62
1953	102,100	1,578	78	0.75	47.10	41	24.76	2	25.64
1954	102,400	1,616	96	0.93	56.07	43	25.12	3	31.25
1955	102,500	1,527	87	0.80	53.90	41	25.40	2	22.99

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The number of unemployed persons in the Borough in January, 1955, was 1,220, and in December, 996, as compared with 1,539 and 1,073 respectively in January and December, 1954.

The following amounts were expended on Unemployment, etc., Benefit by the Wallasey Employment Exchange:—

Unemployment Benefit	..	..	..	..	£59,421	4	0
Assistance Allowances	..	..	..	..	£29,442	6	10

Unemployment Benefit rates are the same for all people irrespective of occupation.



## PART II.

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*Occurrence and Control  
of Infectious Diseases*

# **CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Including Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED IN WALLASEY DURING 1955**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Total	Cases notified at ages									Over 65	Agg kno
		0-1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64			
Small-pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	69	7	11	11	8	5	7	12	8	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	6	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	110	—	11	26	51	15	5	2	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	29	1	2	1	4	1	—	5	9	6	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	81	2	—	3	—	3	6	35	23	9	—	—
Other forms of Tuber- culosis ... ..	10	1	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
Measles ... ..	1403	51	287	390	663	10	—	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	250	28	61	71	85	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Infectious Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infective ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ... ..	1981	93	372	506	815	37	27	66	47	18	—	—



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES—INVESTIGATIONS AND VISITS OF SURVEILLANCE

During 1955, health visitors made 1,987 enquiry visits to infectious cases and contacts. Sanitary inspectors made 259 enquiries, 759 visits of surveillance, and submitted 1,143 specimens to the laboratory in connection with the occurrence of cases of food poisoning, acute poliomyelitis, dysentery and meningococcal infections.

### Diphtheria

Three cases were notified as diphtheria during the year. In one instance the diagnosis was not confirmed. Details of the two confirmed cases are as follows:—

#### Case No. 1

Male. Aged 5 years. Scholar.

Immunised at 1 year of age. Had no reinforcing dose.

Admitted to Hospital 21.2.1955.

Discharged 2.4.1955.

Swab + mitis.

#### Case No. 2

Male. Aged 4½. Pre-school.

Immunised at 8 months.

Admitted to Hospital 29.4.1955.

Discharged 6.6.1955.

Swabs — (Clinical Diphtheria).

There were no deaths from diphtheria during 1955.

The following table shows the number of notifications, confirmed cases and immunisations each year since 1934:—

Year	Notifications	Confirmed Cases	Number Immunised	Total Immunised	Deaths
1934	258	—	—	—	25
1935	275	239	181	181	18
1936	259	227	889	1,070	12
1937	241	209	451	1,521	12
1938	255	235	657	2,178	13
1939	187	185	110	2,288	11
1940	143	128	230	2,518	5
1941	220	182	951	3,469	10
1942	312	223	3,490	6,959	12
1943	157	79	2,263	9,222	3
1944	109	59	1,257	10,479	3
1945	120	66	1,411	11,890	1
1946	96	52	1,291	13,181	*1
1947	29	8	1,028	14,209	*1
1948	27	13	1,459	15,668	†3
1949	14	14	1,208	16,876	—
1950	11	6	1,301	18,177	—
1951	6	5	1,328	19,505	—
1952	7	3	1,321	20,826	—
1953	14	10	1,120	21,946	*1
1954	5	3	1,483	23,429	—
1955	3	2	1,325	24,754	—

\*Not immunised.

†2 not immunised and 1 inward transfer.

The fall in the incidence of diphtheria continues as is shown by the following table of corrected notifications and deaths for England and Wales since 1944:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Corrected Notifications</i>
1944	934	23,199
1945	722	18,596
1946	472	11,986
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	375
1953	23	267
1954	9	176

### Scarlet Fever

During the year 118 cases were notified or otherwise reported. The diagnosis was altered in respect of eight cases. No case was fatal.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

There were 9 notifications of puerperal pyrexia during the year, none of which proved fatal.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Thirteen of the health visitors are qualified to treat the eyes of children suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum. One case was notified during the year.

### Whooping Cough

250 cases occurred during the year. There were no deaths.

### Tuberculosis

During the year there were 91 primary notifications of Tuberculosis as compared with 95 in 1954, 81 were in respect of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 10 of the non-pulmonary type. The sex incidence was as follows:—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>
Pulmonary .. ..	53	20	8
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	1	4	5

The classification of the non-pulmonary cases was as follows:—

Spine .. .. .	3	Hip .. .. .	1
Meninges .. ..	3	Cervical glands ..	1
Ulcer of stomach ..	1	Lesion of Rt. cheek	1

The following table shows the number of primary notifications, the number of deaths and the death-rate from Phthisis during the



last ten years:—

Year	Formal notifications		Number of deaths		Pulmonary death-rate per 1,000 of population
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1946	77	10	55	9	0.57
1947	125	18	47	7	0.48
1948	125	27	53	9	0.53
1949	130	20	47	12	0.46
1950	112	11	42	1	0.41
1951	93	12	33	4	0.32
1952	110	11	18	3	0.17
1953	88	16	11	6	0.11
1954	86	9	13	1	0.12
1955	81	10	23	1	0.22

Number of notified cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register:—

1st January, 1955 .. .. . 879

31st December, 1955 .. .. . 935

Transfers from other areas .. .. . 29

Lost sight of cases returned .. .. . Nil

New cases diagnosed during the year .. .. . 91

During the year 1,214 home visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

## Measles

The number of cases of measles notified during the year was 1,403, compared with 321 in 1954.

## Dysentery

72 cases originally thought to be dysentery were investigated during the year. 13 of them were not classified as dysentery after investigation. Of the 13 "rejected cases", four belonged to adjoining districts, six were discharged from hospital as "no infectious disease" and two were classified as gastro-enteritis. The 13th case was a fatal case of enterocolitis; the patient was a man aged 32 years and the cause of death was acute heart failure, entero-colitis and *B. pyocaneus* infection.

50 of the 59 cases of classified dysentery were confirmed by laboratory examination of stools, *b. sonne* being the causative organism. The cases were sporadic, there being no outbreak in a closed community. Investigation of this type of case is difficult; often the first news of a case was obtained from a hospital discharge sheet. Sampling of family contacts was carried out and, as is quite usual in this disease, other members of the family were found to be suffering from diarrhoea or acting as symptomless excretors. It is quite obvious that the illness is far more widespread than is suggested by the number of cases notified to the department. One case—a woman aged 25 years—was found to be excreting *b. sonne* and *salmonella typhi murium*. In a number of cases it was found necessary to exclude from work family contacts who were employed in food trades; recovered cases were not permitted to resume work associated with food until at least three negative specimens had been obtained spread over a period of ten days. In a number of the



cases, family hygiene was obviously poor; as was to be expected, the occurrence of three to four cases in the same family was the result.

### Food Poisoning

27 cases of food poisoning occurred during the year. Only nine of these were notified by doctors. The remainder were either detected by submitting stool specimens from other cases notified as gastro-enteritis, or were additional cases discovered as the result of epidemiological inquiry by sanitary inspectors into a single notified case. The causative organisms were:—

Salmonella typhi murium .. ..	13
Salmonella Dublin .. ..	1
Salmonella Stanley .. ..	1
Salmonella Saint Paul .. ..	1
Unidentified agent .. ..	11

11 of the cases were single sporadic cases, there being no apparent association between them. 16 cases were the result of three separate "outbreaks". In the first "outbreak", 5 members of one family and relatives were involved; the infection (*Salmonella typhi murium*) almost certainly came from trifles manufactured in Liverpool; the investigation was the means of other cases in Birkenhead being traced to the same source. In the second outbreak, the agent for which was not identified, nine people in four families were involved. There was strong evidence that the source of infection was cooked meats from a shop in which an assistant had been suffering from diarrhoea, but though numerous field tests were carried out, the laboratory examinations were abortive. The third "outbreak" affected only two aged members of one household; here again, the causative agent was not identified, though specimens of vomit, stools and suspected boiled ham were obtained.

In addition to these cases classified as food poisoning, an incident occurred at a girls' school during May. In inquiry following a report that five teachers had been ill over the week-end revealed that of 11 teachers who partook of school meals, six had been ill. Of about 250 children who stayed for meals, 42 had been ill. Headache and vomiting were the principal symptoms, though diarrhoea was a feature of a number of the cases. 34 specimens of stools from children, teachers and kitchen staff were all negative to food poisoning organisms. Three single specimens from a pupil and two children showed the presence of streptococci. The affected persons had recovered after the weekend and no further cases occurred.

### Acute Poliomyelitis

Four cases of acute poliomyelitis were recognised during the year. All were paralytic. One other case, notified as meningitis was thought to be abortive poliomyelitis but this diagnosis was not conclusive. Three other cases, suspected to be poliomyelitis in the first instance, were finally diagnosed as infective arthritis, heat stroke and meningitis.

In two of the cases, the extent of the paralysis was limited to an arm or leg. In one case—later thought possibly to have been a severe influenza—the legs were affected and there was a glosso pharyngeal involvement. The fourth case—a woman aged 19 years—had paralysis of the right shoulder girdle with respiratory embarrassment which necessitated the use of an iron lung; she was discharged after four months in hospital.

**Meningitis**

Six suspected notifiable forms of meningitis were notified during the year, but four of them were not confirmed as cases of meningitis. The two confirmed cases of meningococcal meningitis were boys aged 9 months and 12 years. Both recovered.





## PART III.

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### *Services provided under Part III of The National Health Service Act, 1946.*

Section 21—Health Centres.

- „ 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- „ 23—Midwifery Services.
- „ 24—Health Visiting.
- „ 25—Home Nursing.
- „ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.
- „ 27—Ambulance Service.
- „ 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care.
- „ 29—Domestic Help Service.
- „ 28 and 51—Mental Health Services.

*Services provided under Part III of  
The National Health Service Act, 1946.*

### HEALTH CENTRES

No Health Centres have been constructed or are in course of construction in Wallasey.

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

The Clinics, at which a woman doctor is in attendance, are held on the following days:—

MERTON ROAD—Monday, 1.45 to 3.30 p.m.

OAKENHOLT ROAD, MORETON—Every alternate  
Friday, 1.45 to 3.30 p.m.

The following tables show the number of attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics; (a) Doctors' and (b) Midwives' during 1955:—

#### Ante-Natal Clinics (a) Doctors'

Expectant mothers on books at January 1st	..	..	..	20
New cases during the year	..	..	..	74
Names on books at December 31st	..	..	..	29
Attendances of Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	237
First-visits to homes of Expectant Mothers	..	..	..	743
Revisits do. do. .. ..	..	..	..	1,243

#### (b) Midwives' Clinics

	Sessions held	Expectant Mothers attending	No. of attendances
Water Street .. ..	50	108	435
Merton Road .. ..	45	147	445
Oakenholt Road .. ..	51	141	495
	<hr/> 146	<hr/> 396	<hr/> 1,373

Instructions in relaxation to expectant mothers have been given by the physiotherapist during the year, and it is hoped to commence organised classes in 1956.

#### Post Natal

Eight mothers attended for post-natal examination during the year, making ten attendances.

## Maternity Emergency Unit

The Corporation has an arrangement with the Liverpool Maternity Hospital for the use in Wallasey of the Maternity Unit for dealing with difficult domiciliary obstetric emergencies.

It has not been necessary to call upon the services of the Maternity Unit during 1955.

## Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are supplied free of charge on request to the Public Health Department in respect of all domiciliary confinements, whether attended by a Municipal Midwife or a Private Midwife.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended during the year by Municipal Midwives was 439. No confinements were attended by private domiciliary midwives. The number of Maternity Outfits issued during the year by those Midwives was 444.

## Care of Premature Babies

The Midwives, Health Visitors, Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes work in close liaison with each other to ensure that premature infants receive the correct care and attention in the home.

The Maternity Hospital and Nursing Homes in the Borough also notify the Department of premature births, so that the delay between the date of discharge and the date of the health visitor's first call is as little as possible.

Home Helps are provided when necessary in cases where premature infants are born at home.

Number of premature infants born at home during the year (23 live, 4 stillbirths) .. .. .	27
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Number of premature infants born in hospitals or Nursing Homes (91 live, 27 stillbirths) .. .. .	118
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There were sixteen deaths during the year, where the cause was given as prematurity.

The Public Health Department has scales which can be had on loan for weighing premature babies in the homes. No charge is made. Seventy-four parents took advantage of this service during the year.

The Health Visitors attended 39 Saturday morning sessions at Dr. Farquhar's premature baby clinics at Highfield during the year.

## HIGHFIELD MATERNITY HOSPITAL

I am indebted to Dr. H. G. Farquhar, Paediatrician, at Highfield Maternity Hospital, for the following information:—

<b>Total Births in Highfield</b> .. .. .	1,082
<b>Total Live Births</b> .. .. .	1,041
<b>Still Births</b> —Premature .. .. .	25
Full term .. .. .	14
No weight .. .. .	2
	— 41
<b>Deaths</b> —Premature .. .. .	12
Full term .. .. .	7
	— 19



<b>Premature Births—</b> Living	..	..	..	..	71	
Stillborn	..	..	..	..	25	
Died	..	..	..	..	12	
					—	108

**Premature Still Births:** apparent cause of still birth:

Anencephaly	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Macerated	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Congenital Heart defect	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Multiple Bony defects..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Tracheo-oesophagael fistula	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Twin Prolapsed cord	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Not examined	..	..	..	..	..	3	
						—	25

**Full Term Still Births:** apparent cause of still birth:

Cerebral haemorrhage and forceps delivery	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Cerebral haemorrhage—breech delivery	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Cerebral haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Hydrocephalus spina bifida	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Macerated	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Not examined	..	..	..	..	..	3	
						—	14

**Premature Deaths:**

Cerebral haemorrhage(5 lbs. 2 ozs. twin)	..	..	..	..	1	
Cerebral haemorrhage (5 lbs. 6 ozs. face to pubis)	..	..	..	..	1	
Cerebral haemorrhage (2 lbs. Breech delivery)	..	..	..	..	1	
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn (2 lbs. 15 ozs.)	..	..	..	..	1	
Atelactasis (5 lbs. 3 ozs., 3 lbs., 4 lbs. 2 ozs.)	..	..	..	..	3	
Anencephalic Ventricular septal defect of heart	..	..	..	..	1	
Stenosis of larynx	..	..	..	..	1	
Born at home—Atelectasis (2 lbs. 11 ozs.)	..	..	..	..	1	
Extreme prematurity (Not weighed)	..	..	..	..	1	
Breech. Not examined. Post mortem. (1 lb. 13 ozs.)	..	..	..	..	1	
					—	12

**Full Term Deaths:**

Hydrocephalus. Congenital cystic kidneys	..	..	..	..	1	
Hydrocephalus. Multiple congenital bony defects	..	..	..	..	1	
Encephalocoel. Hare lip. Cleft palate. Absent fingers	..	..	..	..	1	
Meningomyelocele. Meningitis	..	..	..	..	1	
Icterus gravis. Simple transfusion only given	..	..	..	..	1	
Inhalational atelectasis. Intrapartum haemorrhage.	..	..	..	..	1	
Long labour	..	..	..	..	1	
Atelectasis. Caesarean section	..	..	..	..	1	
					—	7



## Analysis of Premature Babies

<i>Weight</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Still born</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Alive</i>
Under 2 lbs.	5	2	3	0
2 lbs. 1 oz.—2 lbs. 8 oz.	4	4	0	0
2 lbs. 9 oz.—3 lbs. 0 oz.	7	2	4	1
3 lbs. 1 oz.—3 lbs. 8 oz.	4	1	1	2
3 lbs. 9 oz.—4 lbs. 0 oz.	9	2	0	7
4 lbs. 1 oz.—4 lbs. 8 oz.	14	5	1	8
4 lbs. 9 oz.—5 lbs. 0 oz.	23	5	0	18
5 lbs. 1 oz.—5 lbs. 8 oz.	42	4	3	35
	—	—	—	—
	108	25	12	71
	—	—	—	—

## ABNORMALITIES AND POST NATAL COMPLICATIONS

### Central Nervous System

Anencephalic and meningocoel. Died.  
 Meningoencephalocoel. Died in 37 minutes.  
 Meningomelocoel. Died.  
 Inversion of white and grey matter. Died in 4 days.  
 Anencephalic. Still born.  
 Hydrocephalus and meningomyelocoel. Still born.  
 Anencephalic. Still born.  
 Anencephalic. Still born.  
 Anencephalic. Still born.  
 Albinism. Alive.  
 Congenital cataract. Alive.  
 Atrophy of right cerebral cortex. Alive.  
 Congenital delay in development of 10th and 12th nerves.  
 Recovering.  
 Ophthalmia.  
 Ophthalmia.  
 Erbs palsy.

### Skeletal System

Multiple defects. 12 fingers, 11 toes. Syndactyly. Microcephaly.  
 Talipes calcaneo-valgus.  
 Talipes calcaneo-valgus.  
 Talipes calcaneo-valgus.  
 Abnormal 5th left finger.  
 Klippel-Feil abnormality of cervical vertebrae.

## ABNORMALITIES

### Abnormalities of Skin and Appendages

Raspberry naevus left face and chest.  
 Hairy naevus gluteal cleft.  
 Deep naevus right forearm.  
 Ectodermal defects scalp and naso-labial fold.  
 Burn of dorsum, left hand.  
 Abscess of cervical area.

Abscess of right cheek.  
 Paronychia.  
 Mastitis with abscess formation.  
 (Davies) (94). Accessory auricles.

### **Abnormalities of Alimentary Tract**

Neo-natal eruption of tooth.  
 Hare lip.  
 Cleft palate.  
 Malrotation of the duct. Surgical Treatment. Living.  
 Oesophageal atresia.  
 Cleft soft palate.

### **Abnormalities of the Uro-genital System**

Severe penile hyposadias.  
 Ectopic testis.  
 Hyposadias. Mild.

### **Abnormalities of the Blood**

Rhesus antibodies present. Coombes pos. No transfusion. Satis.  
 Haemolytic disease newborn. Exchange transfusion. Satis.  
 Haemorrhagic disease newborn. Simple transfusion. Satis.

### **Abnormalities of the Respiratory System**

Neo-natal pneumonia. Satisfactory progress.  
 Interstitial emphysema. Satisfactory progress.

### **Traumatic Lesions**

Cerebral oedema. Fairly severe. Good recovery.  
 Cerebral oedema.  
 Cerebral oedema.  
 Erb's palsy.  
 Right facial palsy. Forceps delivery.  
 Right facial palsy. Forceps delivery.  
 Severe brachial palsy. Forceps delivery, difficult with head and shoulders.

### **Generalised Abnormalities**

Mongolian defective.  
 Mongolian defective.

### **Abnormalities of the Cord**

Cyst of ventral surface of cord.  
 Localised gross oedema of cord.

## CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

The Clinics at which a doctor attends on each occasion are held in the afternoon of the following days:—

Water Street Clinic—Tuesdays.	Church Hall, Princess Road—
Wallasey Village—Wednesdays.	Thursdays.
Trinity Hall, Liscard—Thursdays.	Oakenholt Road, Moreton—
	Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Attendances at the Child Welfare Centres have been satisfactory during the year, and the toddler's clinics at Moreton have also been well attended.

The number of attendances during the year was:

	New Street	Moreton	Princess Road	Wallasey Village	Trinity Hall Liscard	Totals
Children under one year of age	2,428	3,222	2,253	2,680	2,083	12,666
Children between one and five years	705	1,867	741	1,132	953	5,398

## TODDLER'S CLINIC

Number of Sessions held	..	..	..	..	..	19
Number of children called up	..	..	..	..	..	475
Number who attended	..	..	..	..	..	214*

\*(This number is included in Moreton Child Welfare Clinic figures)

## DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Welfare foods, i.e., National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets were distributed from the following points during the year:— 25a Liscard Village; Health Clinic, Moreton; Water Street Clinic, and at the Wallasey Parish Hall and Princess Road Church Hall.

The following table shows the amounts of welfare foods which have been distributed during the years 1951 to 1955 inclusive:—



	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
NATIONAL DRIED MILK					
Number of packets given free ..	1,214	547	375	484	283
„ „ sold at reduced rates ..	65,233	58,075	60,749	55,528	48,569
COD LIVER OIL, FRUIT JUICES, ETC.					
Number of bottles of:					
Cod Liver Oil .. ..	23,188	20,762	16,992	14,905	12,672
Vitamin Capsules .. ..	6,021	5,862	5,949	5,085	4,773
Orange Juice (Free) .. .	1,216	830	740	769	445
„ „ (Sold) .. ..	92,901	94,270	77,927	69,111	75,327

### DRIED MILK (OTHER THAN NATIONAL DRIED MILK)

Sold lb. Packets, 9,083, realising .. .. £1,415 5 8

### PRIORITY DENTAL SERVICES

The Principal Dental Officer makes the following comments on the working of the Dental Branch of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service during the year 1955.

It was found impossible to replace the full-time Dental Officer who resigned in 1954 although every effort was made, and equally difficult to find a satisfactory part-time Dental Officer. However, in May 1955 a recently qualified Dental Officer was appointed and took over the work. The full-time Officers carried the clinic on in the meantime, and still do a share of the work. The appointment of this Officer combined with the use of the new and up-to-date clinic at Water Street has caused a steady increase in the number of adult women treated.

The very large number of children of pre-school age with defective teeth is very distressing, and the cheerful and casual way mothers bring children little more than babies to have teeth extracted under an anaesthetic is quite shocking. However, there is a definite improvement in the attitude towards conservative work for young children and this is carried out when practical and possible.

Education seems to be the only possible method of dealing with this problem, and until parents and other people interested realise that it is a cruel kindness to feed little children sweets, biscuits, sticky cakes and such at all hours of the day, small children will continue to suffer from dental caries. Education is a slow business and there seems to be a strong case for the fluoridation of drinking water as a preventative.



The following table shows the treatment completed in 1955:—

PERSONS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

						Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children Under 5
Persons attending ... ..						107	285
Attendances ... ..						143	290
Treated ... ..						101	234
Made Dentally Fit ... ..						31	268
Sessions	Inspection	...	...	...	...	} 40	
	Treatment	...	...	...	...		
No. of Fillings	Permanent Teeth Filled				...	32	—
	Temporary Teeth				...	—	20
Extractions	Permanent Teeth		...	...	...	64	—
	Temporary Teeth		...	...	...	—	301
Administrations of General Anaesthetics ...						18	254
Other Operations	Permanent Teeth		...	...	...	80	—
	Temporary Teeth		...	...	...	—	2
Dentures fitted ... ..						20	—

The following table shows the number of places and average number of children attending the Day Nurseries in December, 1955:—

DAY NURSERIES

Nursery	Number on Register 31/12/55	Number of Places	Average Daily Attendances			
			<i>Exc. Saturdays</i> 0—2's    2—5's		<i>For month as a whole</i> 0—2's    2—5's	
Eastway ...	—	30	5	21	4	21
Central Park ...	—	50	15	30	15	28
Oakdale ...	—	50	14	36	15	35

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

There is not a sufficient number of mothers seeking admission to such Homes to justify the Council maintaining a Home for this purpose.

The Corporation has an arrangement with the Wallasey Moral Welfare Association whereby any women dealt with under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are admitted before and after the confinement.

The Corporation also contributes, where necessary, to the maintenance of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children admitted to Homes maintained by the Salvation Army and other voluntary bodies. During 1955, contributions were made in respect of six cases.

## MIDWIFERY SERVICES

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The arrangements for this Service were similar to previous years, the Council continuing to employ directly seven Municipal Midwives.

Dr. E. I. Grant, Woman Assistant Medical Officer of Health, acts as Medical Supervisor of Midwives, and Mrs. A. Parkinson, Superintendent Health Visitor, as non-medical Supervisor.

One midwife in private practice notified her intention to practise in the Borough during the year.

In 1955 the seven Municipal Midwives attended 448 cases; of these, 298 were attended as Maternity Nurses. The Midwife in private practice attended no cases.

The following is a list of the causes for which medical help was sought:—

	<i>Private Midwife</i>	<i>Municipal Midwives</i>
<b>Condition of Mother</b>		
Laceration of perineum .. .. .	—	2
<b>Condition of Child</b>		
Asphyxia pallida .. .. .	—	1

DOMICILIARY CASES						
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another) (3)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (4)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority .. ..	6	9	198	224	437	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:—						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,058
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	6	9	198	224	437	1,058



## MATERNITY HOMES

There are no private maternity homes registered in the Borough.

## HEALTH VISITING

As will be seen from the following table the number of effective visits paid by health visitors for various purposes during 1955 was 30,018.

In addition to the effective visits, 4,093 visits were made to houses at which no response was obtained, compared with 4,343 such visits in 1954.

The following is a summary of work done by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Total visits to children under 1 year .. .. .	9,306
Total visits to children between 1 and 5 years .. ..	14,687
Total visits to Premature Births .. .. .	248*
Total visits re Stillbirths .. .. .	52
Total visits re Neo-Natal Deaths .. .. .	24
Total visits re Infant Deaths .. .. .	12
Total visits re Infectious Diseases and contacts .. ..	1,987
Total visits to Ophthalmia cases .. .. .	19
Total visits to Day Nurseries .. .. .	25
Total visits re Immunisation .. .. .	36
Total visits for Children's Officer .. .. .	8
Total visits re Adoptions .. .. .	11
Total visits for Hospital Almoners .. .. .	16
Total visits to Expectant Mothers .. .. .	1,243
Total visits to Post-Natal cases .. .. .	247
Total visits re Tuberculosis .. .. .	1,432
Total visits to Diabetics, per General Practitioners ..	10
Total visits re Care of Old People .. .. .	158
Miscellaneous visits .. .. .	745
	<hr/>
	30,018
Ineffectual visits (no response, etc.) .. .. .	4,093
	<hr/>
	34,111
	<hr/>

\*Included under "Visits to children under 1 year"

## SESSIONS AT:—

### Hale Road Occupation Centre

Attendances by Health Visitors/School Nurses for:—

Medical Inspections .. .. .	10
Cleanliness Surveys .. .. .	2
Special Supervision .. .. .	5
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

### B.C.G.

Attendances in School by Health Visitors/School Nurses ..	43
Attendances in School by T.B. Health Visitors .. .. .	50
	<hr/>
	93
	<hr/>

**Mill Lane Chest Clinic**

Attendances by T.B. Health Visitors .. .. .	76
Total Sessions ..	186

**PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES**

Following on the issue of Circular 27/54 by the Ministry of Health, a co-ordinating Committee consisting of the appropriate officers of the Council was set up to deal with families threatened with break-up.

As complete liaison exists between the Health Department staff and officers of other Departments, however, it is usually possible to settle difficulties by informal discussions and it has not been necessary to call the Committee together.

The Medical Officer acts as Case Secretary to the local branch of the N.S.P.C.C. This contact has proved extremely useful both in obtaining knowledge of "problem" families, and in dealing with them when they are known.

The Health Visitors visit such families, offering advice as to budgeting and home management, and also material help in the way of clothing for the children. They advise the parents as to services available to the family, such as home helps, clinics, home nurses and the various voluntary organisations. There can be no doubt that in many instances the timely intervention of the Health Visitor has prevented a normal family developing into a "problem" or broken family.

**NURSING HOMES**

There were five Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of 1954; and one additional Nursing Home was registered during 1955. The accommodation at one home was increased by eight additional beds. 53 deaths occurred in the Homes during the year. 23 visits were paid to the Nursing Homes by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

**HOME NURSING**

During 1955 the establishment of Home Nurses was increased by two, and now stands at the Superintendent and fourteen nurses.

In common with most local authorities great difficulty has been experienced in recruiting nurses and it is still necessary to employ part-time staff in order to carry on the Service.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Home Nursing Service during 1955:—

No. of cases attended .. .. .	1,535*
No. of cases completed .. .. .	1,392
No. of visits paid .. .. .	39,166*

The above figures include 5,310 visits paid to 165 patients for the purpose of giving injections only.

There is no night service in the borough. When the staffing position permits, a nurse is on call until 10 p.m. every day, including Sundays. An urgent emergency is dealt with when required. There are very few true emergency cases where the services of a nurse are required immediately.



Refresher courses are available for district nurses organised by the Queen's Institute and arrangements can be made by the Local Authority for suitable nurses to attend.

State Registered Nurses, when available for training, are sent to the Block Training Home, Princes Road, Liverpool, for six months, to be trained under the Queen's Institute of District Nursing curriculum.

**TABLE SHOWING TOTAL COMPLETED CASES NURSED, AVERAGE DURATION OF TREATMENT, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF VISITS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF DISEASE DURING 1955.**

Disease	Completed cases	Percentage of total	Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Average number of visits
Infectious, etc. . . . .	10	72	2.4	16.8
Tuberculosis (all forms) . . . .	81	5.81	8.8	40.0
Cancer and other neoplasms . . .	102	7.33	4.9	32.8
Diabetes . . . . .	31	2.23	5.4	39.1
Mental and nervous . . . . .	18	1.29	4.0	38.7
Ear, eye, nose, throat and other sense organs . . . . .	30	2.16	1.8	14.9
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, hemiplegia, etc. . .	104	7.47	9.6	43.6
Heart and arteries . . . . .	106	7.62	5.5	25.0
Veins and circulatory . . . . .	49	3.52	5.4	29.5
Respiratory . . . . .	195	14.01	2.8	15.2
Digestive (including intestinal) . .	193	13.86	2.1	13.6
Genito-urinary system . . . . .	55	3.95	10.9	50.3
Pregnancy . . . . .	8	.58	1.2	5.7
Skin (including septic conditions) . .	79	5.68	4.4	22.2
Bones and joints and muscular conditions (including rheumatism)	49	3.52	7.5	33.3
Injury . . . . .	49	3.52	6.1	23.6
Blood . . . . .	8	.58	6.0	14.5
Glands . . . . .	1	.07	.6	6.0
Diagnostic (preparation for X-Ray, etc.) . . . . .	129	9.26	.3	1.9
Senility . . . . .	82	5.89	8.7	40.4
Other or ill-defined . . . . .	13	.93	2.8	11.5
Total . . . . .	1,392	100.00	5.0	24.8



Disease	Recovered, Relieved or Convalescent		Admitted to Hospital or Nursing Home		Died		Specific Treat- ment completed or discontinued		Other Causes*		Total	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Infectious, etc. . .	5	50.0	4	40.0	—	—	—	—	1	10.0	10	100.0
T.B. (all forms) . .	34	41.9	13	16.1	2	2.5	30	37.0	2	2.5	81	100.0
Cancer and other neo- plasms . . .	16	15.7	24	23.5	54	53.0	—	—	8	7.8	102	100.0
Diabetes . . .	4	13.0	6	19.3	1	3.2	1	3.2	19	61.3	31	100.0
Mental and nervous . .	5	27.7	6	33.3	4	22.3	—	—	3	16.7	18	100.0
Ear, eye, nose, throat and othersenseorgans	20	66.7	4	13.3	5	16.7	—	—	1	3.3	30	100.0
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, hemiplegia, etc. . .	35	33.7	20	19.2	44	42.3	—	—	5	4.8	104	100.0
Heart and arteries . .	32	30.2	31	29.2	29	27.3	2	1.9	12	11.4	106	100.0
Veins and circulatory . .	21	42.8	14	28.5	9	18.4	—	—	5	10.3	49	100.0
Respiratory . . .	131	67.1	28	14.4	19	9.7	9	4.7	8	4.1	195	100.0
Digestive (including intestinal) . . .	129	66.8	30	15.5	5	2.6	18	9.4	11	5.7	193	100.0
Genito-urinary system	33	60.0	9	16.4	7	12.7	—	—	6	10.9	55	100.0
Pregnancy . . .	5	62.5	1	12.5	—	—	2	25.0	—	—	8	100.0
Skin (including septic conditions) . . .	60	75.9	13	16.5	—	—	1	1.3	5	6.3	79	100.0
Bones and joints and muscular conditions (including rheumatism)	19	38.8	19	38.8	3	6.1	—	—	8	16.3	49	100.0
Injury . . .	34	69.4	9	18.3	1	2.0	—	—	5	10.3	49	100.0
Blood . . .	2	25.0	—	—	1	12.5	—	—	5	62.5	8	100.0
Glands . . .	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100.0
Diagnostic (prepara- tion for X-ray, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	99.3	1	0.7	129	100.0
Senility . . .	14	17.1	19	23.2	35	42.6	—	—	14	17.1	82	100.0
Other or ill-defined . .	4	30.8	1	7.7	1	7.7	1	7.7	6	46.1	13	100.0
Total . .	604	43.4	251	18.0	220	15.8	192	13.8	125	9.0	1,392	100.0

\* "Other causes" include cases where relatives are able to manage, treatment has been refused by patients, reduction of case load, case left District, etc.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### VACCINATION

During 1955 general practitioners notified that they had carried out 832 vaccinations and 149 re-vaccinations. The number of children under one year of age vaccinated was 728.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During the year 1,325 children received the full course of Immunisation treatment against Diphtheria, 866 being immunised by General Practitioners and 459 at the Council's Clinics.

In addition, 944 children who had received the full course five years ago were given a reinforcing dose—240 by General Practitioners and 704 at the Clinics.

The following table shows the number of children immunised each year from 1941.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN IMMUNISED—BY AGE GROUPS

Age	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Under 1 year ..	8	21	56	30	27	37	140	67	86	47	73	86	60	135	134
1 year +	101	357	290	478	835	730	635	865	740	772	762	718	621	770	700
2 years +	111	309	251	78	168	160	78	279	181	229	236	232	172	277	160
3 years +	115	295	169	58	60	91	47	75	77	85	71	71	64	89	97
4 years +	101	306	144	51	39	50	25	33	38	55	46	44	42	62	61
5 years +	136	308	152	82	63	59	32	54	31	42	56	52	48	48	52
6 years +	85	243	223	68	45	45	26	43	23	33	34	65	49	45	46
7 years +	76	220	118	37	22	23	9	7	10	12	11	22	20	20	17
8 years +	47	247	120	51	22	21	8	4	3	5	5	8	6	10	14
9 years +	41	238	96	74	43	15	7	7	6	9	7	5	4	6	11
10 years +	45	228	115	44	24	16	7	11	4	3	6	8	8	10	4
11 years +	27	188	107	60	19	13	5	5	3	3	7	—	20	7	17
12 years +	22	203	110	39	12	13	3	4	1	3	10	3	6	2	8
13 years +	22	237	135	64	12	11	5	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
14 years +	9	57	101	20	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
15 years +	4	21	45	17	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2
Over 16 years ..	1	12	31	6	12	1	—	1	2	1	1	4	—	—	1
Total ..	951	3,490	2,263	1,257	1,411	1,291	1,028	1,459	1,208	1,301	1,328	1,321	1,120	1,483	1,325

Total under  
5 yrs. of age  
at 31/12/55  
  
4,053

Total over 5 yrs.  
and  
under 10  
at 31/12/55  
  
7,178

Total over 10 yrs.  
and  
under 15 yrs.  
at 31/12/56  
  
4,677



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

The day-to-day administration of the Ambulance Service is carried out by the Chief Fire Officer, subject to the overall control of the Medical Officer of Health.

Ambulance vehicles are housed in the Central Fire Station premises, and in order to provide adequately for the conveyance where necessary of residents of the outlying western districts of the borough, an ambulance is stationed at Moreton between the hours of 0915 and 1745 each day.

Since the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into operation, the Ambulance Service has had to meet an increasing demand by the public.

The following figures show the trend of this increase from 1947 to 1955:—

### TOTAL CASES CARRIED:

1947— 3,854	1952—24,416
1948— 9,115	1953—25,540
1949—16,680	1954—25,225
1950—21,385	1955—26,394
1951—24,891	

The mileage for 1955 amounted to 149,905 miles, with an average of 5.679 miles per case compared with 136,411 miles and an average of 5.407 miles per case in 1954. On page 43 is a table showing the different types of case carried in each month of the year.

The present personnel and vehicular strength of the Ambulance Service is eighteen men, six ambulances, one sitting case vehicle and two sitting case cars.

## PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

The demand for loan of articles of nursing equipment has shown a steady increase since the service commenced. In order to simplify administration the stock of equipment is now stored at one central depot, with the exception of a small number of articles which are kept at the Mary Elkin Home for emergencies. During 1955 a total of 853 articles were hired out, compared with 614 in 1954.

NUMBER OF CASES CONVEYED—1955

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Maternity ..	61	63	81	40	53	54	60	70	69	62	62	61	736
Mortuary ..	12	9	16	9	1	8	11	9	12	7	20	9	123
Sudden Illness ..	37	24	21	20	22	28	56	39	20	24	15	22	328
Works and Street Accidents ..	58	68	89	113	146	134	338	243	145	105	102	97	1,638
Mental ..	32	28	18	24	28	40	48	54	34	21	30	31	388
Infectious Diseases ..	19	10	26	9	23	32	24	15	34	61	28	55	336
Malicious False Alarm and False Alarm ..	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Cases ..	1,972	1,789	2,076	1,823	1,785	1,859	2,024	1,751	2,054	1,775	1,892	2,041	22,841
Totals ..	2,191	1,991	2,328	2,039	2,058	2,156	2,562	2,181	2,368	2,055	2,149	2,316	26,394
Mileage ..	12,081	10,530	13,132	11,633	12,719	12,124	14,347	13,059	12,921	11,539	12,610	13,210	149,905

## TUBERCULOSIS—PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE

	1955	1954	1953	1952
No. of Primary Notifications ..	91	95	104	121
Pulmonary 81 = 53 men	20 women	8 children		
Non-Pulmonary 10 = 1 man	4 women	5 children		

### Classification of non-pulmonary cases

Spine .. .. .	3
Meninges .. .. .	3
Ulcer of Stomach .. .. .	1
Hip .. .. .	1
Cervical Glands .. .. .	1
Lesion Rt. Cheek .. .. .	1

### Table of Primary Notifications

		<i>Notifications</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Death Rate per 1,000</i>
		<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>	<i>Pul.</i>	<i>Non-Pul.</i>	
1955	..	81	10	23	1	0.25

### No. of notified cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register

1st January, 1955 .. .. .	879
31st December, 1955 .. .. .	935
Transfers from other areas during 1955 .. .. .	29
Lost sight of cases returned during 1955 .. .. .	Nil
New cases diagnosed during the year .. .. .	91
Homes visited by Health Visitors .. .. .	1,214

### Prevention

No. of new contacts examined in 1955 .. .. .	453
No. of new cases diagnosed .. .. .	91
Contact Rate .. .. .	4.98
No. of cases detected by contact examination .. .. .	5
Home Nursing Service treated .. .. .	95
B.C.G. Vaccinations .. .. .	172

The close association of the Public Health Department and Mill Lane Chest Clinic in the drive against tuberculosis by prevention and care has continued.

The contacts of children in the 13 age group, who are Mantoux positive on test at school, have been encouraged to come to the Chest Clinic by the issue of explanatory letters and explanations by school Medical Officers and Health Visitors. To make things easier they are seen any Tuesday morning or evening without appointment. The response has been only fairly good—an average of two families attending weekly. No serious disease has been detected. Further efforts will be made to encourage parents to avail themselves of these facilities for examination.

Two Health Visitors are still employed and the Town is now very adequately and carefully covered. The number of visits was 1,214. The educational value of Health Visitors cannot be over-emphasised. They are of great service in teaching patients to adjust to and live with their disease.



The number of new cases diagnosed was 91 and the number of contacts seen was 435 giving a contact rate of 4.98. This drop from 6.26 last year is accounted for by the fact that many of the new cases were in an older age group and had few dependent relatives in close association.

The examination of contacts of tuberculosis cases has continued, with the results as shown in the following table. B.C.G. vaccination has been given to 172 children at Mill Lane Chest Clinic.

In addition the following table shows the number of School children in the 13 plus age group dealt with during 1955 by this Department's officers.

Number of children Mantoux tested	..	..	821
Number of children negative	..	..	660
Number of children positive	..	..	154
Number of children tested but absent from reading			7
			—
Percentage of children found positive	..	..	18.7

## Care

The number of cases treated at home and nursed by the Home Nursing Service was 95 (91 last year). The saving in hospital beds is very welcome and still necessary.

No. of patients receiving milk	..	..	..	12
No. of families receiving Clothes, etc.	..	..	..	17
Housing defects reported by Health Visitors	..	..	..	5
No. of cases rehoused	..	..	..	12

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE

### (a) Health Education

As in previous years, an exhibition stand dealing with various aspects of health education has been displayed at the Public Libraries and Child Welfare Centres. The distribution of leaflets, and the publication "Better Health" has also continued.

### Mental Illness and Defectiveness

Details of work under this Section are given on pages 00 *et seq.*

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

There was a further increase in the number of hours worked by the domestic helps during 1955—60,966, compared with 57,637 $\frac{3}{4}$  in 1954.

For the first time since the scheme was started in Wallasey, the services of night attendants were made available.

Statistics for 1955	Maternity	T.B.	Others	Total
Applications received	90	8	444	542
„ accepted	87	6	388	481
No. of cases to which help sent	62	9	460	535
No. of hours worked	4,204 $\frac{1}{4}$	983	55,778 $\frac{3}{4}$	60,966
Cancelled owing to cost	3	2	56	61
Cases paying full fee	37	—	131	168
No. of O.A.P. and widows on pension	..	..	..	146
No. of chronic sick cases	..	..	..	51
Aged and Infirm cases	..	..	..	114
No. of helpers 31/12/54	..	..	..	41

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority is invested with the community care relating to Mental Health, and the Duly Authorised Officers, with the statutory duties for securing the detention and reception of mentally sick persons and mental defectives requiring hospital care.

The responsibilities placed upon the Local Health Authority in relation to Mental Health are:—

- (a) The ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency.
- (b) The administrative arrangements for obtaining Detention and Reception Orders, and the escorting of mentally sick persons to Hospitals under the Regional Hospitals Board.
- (c) The community care of the mentally defective.
- (d) The Administrative arrangements for the admission to hospital for treatment for the mentally ill and of mental defectives.
- (e) Prevention, care and after-care work in the community in the field of Mental Health.

### Admininstration

The Local Health Authority carries out all duties in connection with the Mental Health Service, none being delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Administrative Officer—Medical Officer of Health. In addition, three medical officers of the Local Health Authority are approved under Sections 3 and 5 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, for the purpose of giving medical certificates.

Three Duly Authorised Officers—one woman and two men—are employed by the Local Health Authority. These officers also act as Mental Health Social Workers in the prevention, care and after-care section of the work. Two-thirds of the time of the three Duly Authorised Officers is allocated to Mental Health, and one-third to the Welfare Services under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

### General Observations

Records for this year show that there has been a considerable increase in the number of patients voluntarily submitting themselves for treatment as out-patients, and for admission to mental hospitals, 147 having been admitted compared with 102 in 1954 and 73 in 1953.

There has been a decrease in the admission to hospital of certified patients, 70 being admitted compared with 79 last year. The total number of Wallasey cases in Mental Hospitals at the end of the year was 401, the same number as at December, 1954.

In spite of the acute shortage of hospital accommodation, the movements of patients during the year has been very active. The congestion in the observation wards has not diminished, but it is hoped that this may be relieved in the near future.

### Prevention, Care and After-care

Close co-operation is maintained with the General Practitioners and the Out-patients Clinics, and arrangements are made for patients' attendance. Visits are made to homes to give advice and support to patients and relatives, and where admission to Hospital is advised,



arrangements for this are made, and if necessary, the patient accompanied thereto.

After care work is undertaken in respect of Ex-Service personnel, discharged on psychiatric grounds, in cases notified to the Local Authority by the Ministry of Health; and the Officers also carry out the work previously done by the Psychiatric Social Workers of the National Association for Mental Health.

The Officers work in conjunction with the Medical Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals in the following-up of patients discharged from hospital.

### Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts

Number of Wallasey patients in Mental Hospitals on 31st December, 1954 was as follows:—

Certified patients (Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890)	..	..	355
Voluntary patients (Section I, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)	..	..	46
Temporary patients (Section V, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)			—
Total	..	..	401

There were 292 Admissions to Mental Hospitals during the year as follows:—

### Mental Treatment Act, 1930

Under Section I (Voluntary Patients)	Male	Female	Total
Deva Hospital .. .. .	64	68	132
Rainhill Mental Hospital .. ..	3	4	7
Winwick Mental Hospital .. ..	2	—	2
Birkenhead Mental Hospital ..	—	1	1
Sefton General Hospital .. ..	1	2	3
Cheadle Royal Hospital .. ..	1	—	1
St. Ebba's Hospital, Epsom .. ..	—	1	1
Total .. .. .	71	76	147

Under Section V (Temporary Patients)	Male	Female	Total
Deva Hospital .. .. .	1	—	1

### Lunacy Act, 1890

Under Section 20 (3 day Order) by Duly Authorised Officer to:—

	Male	Female	Total
Birkenhead Mental Hospital ..	1	12	13
Deva Hospital .. .. .	2	2	4
Sefton General Hospital .. ..	12	7	19
Whiston Hospital .. .. .	1	—	1
Total .. .. .	16	21	37



**Under Section 21 (14 day Order) by Justice of the Peace to:—**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Birkenhead Mental Hospital .. .. .	4	40	44
Deva Hospital .. .. .	14	5	19
Whiston Mental Hospital .. .. .	1	1	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>65</b>

**Under Section 16 (Certified Patients) to:—**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deva Hospital .. .. .	11	51	62
Birkenhead Mental Hospital .. .. .	—	6	6
Winwick Mental Hospital .. .. .	—	1	1
Sefton General Hospital .. .. .	—	1	1
Cheadle Royal Hospital .. .. .	—	1	1
Whiston Mental Hospital .. .. .	1	—	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>70</b>

**Domiciliary Visits by Duly Authorised Officers:—**

To cases under Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts .. .. .	909
Prevention, Care and After-Care visits .. .. .	167
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,076</b>

**Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38**

Total number of Mentally Defective Persons on the Local Health Authority's Register (excluding children being dealt with by the Education Authority) on 31st December, 1955:—

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
140	126	266

The above total is made up as follows:—

Defectives in Institutions .. .. .	111
Defectives in "Places of Safety" .. .. .	6
Defectives under Guardianship .. .. .	1
Defectives under supervision in the Community .. .. .	148
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>266</b>

**Defectives in the Community**

The Duly Authorised Officers make supervisory visits to the homes of Defectives in the Community under Guardianship and supervision, advising and assisting the parents in the care of the Defectives, by encouraging them to send their children to the Occupation Centre, where suitable, and informing them of all resources available for assistance under the National Health Service Act and the National Assistance Act, e.g., the provision of invalid chairs in suitable cases, and the financial assistance available for defectives over 16 years of age. Employment has been found for three high grade defectives.

Nine defectives were admitted to Hospital for short periods during the year, thus enabling the parents to take a much needed rest. It is hoped that these facilities may be extended next year to provide more parents with a period of relief from the constant care of their defective children.

During the year 465 visits were paid by Authorised Officers to the homes of defectives.

### Defectives in Institutions

Co-ordination is maintained between the Hospital Management Committees of the various Institutions and the Local Health Authority. The duly Authorised Officers visit the homes and supply the following reports, as required:—

- (i) Reports for the information of the Visitors when carrying out their Statutory duties under Section II of the Mental Deficiency Act.
- (ii) Home circumstances reports in respect of applications for holiday leave or licence.
- (iii) Progress and Supervision reports with regard to patients on licence from Institutions.

### Particulars of Mental Defectives Ascertained during the year.

#### (1) Ascertainment

Cases reported by Local Education Authorities  
(Section 57, Education Act, 1944):—

	M.	F.	Total
(i) Under Section 57 (3) .. .. .	3	1	4
(ii) Under Section 57 (5) .. .. .	1	2	3
Reported from other sources .. .. .	—	1	1
Reported, but not regarded as “subject to be dealt with” .. .. .	—	—	—
Total cases ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with” during the year .. .. .	4	4	8

#### (2) Disposal of Cases reported during the year

Cases ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with”:—

	M.	F.	Total
Placed under Statutory Supervision .. .. .	4	3	7
Admitted to Institutions .. .. .	—	—	—
Placed under Voluntary Supervision .. .. .	—	1	1
Total .. .. .	4	4	8

#### (3) Number of Mental Defectives under Community Care including Voluntary Supervision or in “Places of Safety” on 1st January, 1955 who have ceased to be under Community Care or in “Places of Safety” during 1955.

	M.	F.	Total
(a) Ceased to be under care .. .. .	6	—	6
(b) Died or removed from area .. .. .	3	—	3
Total .. .. .	9	—	9



At 31st December, 1954:—

Number of Mental Defectives awaiting vacancies in Institutions	17
Number of patients on Licence from Institutions .. ..	6
Number of patients under Guardianship including cases on Licence) .. .. .	1
Number of patients under Statutory Supervision .. ..	84
Number of patients under Voluntary Supervision .. ..	64
Number of patients receiving training at Occupation Centre	22

### Occupation Centre

The Occupation Centre has accommodation for approximately 70 children.

Under an arrangement made with the Birkenhead Corporation Defectives from that area attend the Centre.

At the end of December, 1955, twenty-two Wallasey children and thirty children from other areas were on the register.

The ages of the children vary from 5 upwards. There is no upper age limit, and two or three young people of 18 to 20 years attend.

The Centre is open five days per week, Monday to Friday, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and is closed for one month in the summer and approximately four weeks during the remainder of the year.

A mid-day meal is provided, cooked on the premises, and, in addition, each child has one-third of a pint of milk morning and afternoon.

Special transport by bus is provided and the parents appreciate this service.

Training is given in personal habits, cleanliness, and general behaviour. Marching, walking, hand and finger drill and singing to music form part of the curriculum. Action songs and mime are instructive and are thoroughly enjoyed by the children. At Christmas an entertainment for parents was provided, most of the children taking part.

The crafts taught include plain sewing, embroidery, knitting, weaving, woodwork, rush seating, rug-making, papier-mache work, painting, drawing, stool-making, raffia work, miniature basket work, etc. Some new equipment has been added during the year.

The high-grade children also receive instruction in reading, writing, simple spelling and arithmentic.

### NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

No applications for registration of premises were received. There were two premises on the Register at the end of 1955.

Routine inspections were made and advice given.

### THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948

Children are medically examined as soon as possible after admission to the Children's Homes, and also before discharge, and the medical staff of the Public Health Department give advice whenever necessary.



## PART IV.

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*General Provision of  
Health Services, etc.*

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938

During the year 141 samples of milk and 281 samples of other food and drink were analysed. 23 samples of milk reported as below standard were as follows:—

Milk 4.7% extraneous water	Adulteration traced to producer. See below.
Milk 7.3% extraneous water	Fined £5 0s. 0d. with £3 10s. 0d. costs.
Milk 6.0% extraneous water	
Milk 7.7% extraneous water	
Milk 5.6% extraneous water	
Milk 29.0% extraneous water	
Milk 31.0% extraneous water	Fined £30 with £12 19s. costs.
Milk 23.0% extraneous water	
Milk 24.0% extraneous water	
Milk 24.0% extraneous water	
Milk 34.0% extraneous water	
Milk 27.0% extraneous water	
Milk 18.0% extraneous water	
Milk 33.0% extraneous water	
Milk 30.0% extraneous water	
Milk 27.0% extraneous water	
1 sample of Guernsey Milk 0.4% deficient in fat.	Reported to Milk Marketing Board.
6 samples of milk naturally deficient in non-fatty solids.	No action taken.
Other samples reported as not genuine were:—	
2 Buttered scones spread with margarine.	Cautioned.
2 Potted Meat containing excess water.	Cautioned.
1 Dried Peas contaminated with insect remains.	Reported to Food Inspector.
3 Dried Beans contaminated and damaged by insects.	Reported to Food Inspector.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Twelve samples of fertilisers and twelve samples of feeding stuffs were submitted to the Analyst.

Two samples of feeding stuff were reported as unsuitable for cattle feeding and the farmer from whom the samples were obtained, returned his remaining stock to the distributors.

The remaining twenty-two samples complied with the requirements of the Act.

## PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

During the year the following applications were received:—

For registration	.. .. .	10
For re-registration	.. .. .	148
Not re-registering	.. .. .	19

## (1) CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

In March of this year, the County Borough was included in one of the "specified areas" scheduled by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in which the sale of milk under the special designations "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" became compulsory.

Area by area this compulsion is being introduced, having regard to local circumstances and to conditions prevailing in connection with milk supplies and the availability of milk processing plant and necessitated by the over-riding national demand for safe and clean milk.

In this area, the introduction of these measures has not called for any re organisation either by the department or the dairy undertakings, as for a number of years all milk has been produced and sold under special designation. This has reduced to a minimum the danger and risk of an infected or contaminated supply and has ensured maximum consumer safeguards.

The inclusion of the County Borough in a "specified area" has, in effect, set the seal on the continued safety of our milk supplies.

In fulfilment of statutory responsibilities in connection with pasteurisation, and the sale of milk under special designation, samples of all milks produced and sold within the Borough are regularly obtained and submitted for testing to the Public Health Laboratory and the following is a summary of the work carried out:—

### **Pasteurised Milk**

No. of samples obtained 117,  
of which

- 101 satisfied both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
- 9 failed the Methylene Blue Test.
- 3 failed the Phosphatase Test.
- 3 were declared void, owing to the room temperature at the Laboratory having exceeded 65°F.
- 1 failed both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

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### **Tuberculin Tested Milk—Pasteurised**

No. of samples obtained 60,  
of which

- 52 satisfied both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.
- 4 failed the Phosphatase Test.
- 3 failed the Methylene Blue Test.
- 1 was declared void, owing to the room temperature at the Laboratory having exceeded 65°F.

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### **Sterilised Milk**

2 samples of Sterilised Milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test, and the reports received indicated that the samples were satisfactory.



## RAW MILK

The raw milk which is purveyed within the Borough has, by virtue of the provisions in force in a "specified area", to comprise "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and its main volume is derived from Guernsey and Jersey herds and is farm bottled.

This milk is normally referred to as "Channel Island", a description which may perhaps be misleading to some, for it is actually received into this Borough from farms situated in Wirral, Cheshire and the neighbouring Welsh counties and not from the Channel Islands.

The herds from which this milk is derived, however, do comprise the two native breeds of the Channel Islands, both of which are noted for the high butter fat content of their milk and their freedom from disease. Farm bottled Channel Island milk is not subjected to any process at the farm other than cooling.

Information was received during the year from an outside authority in connection with milk produced within their area and destined into this Borough.

This related to milk from three farms in which the presence of tubercle baccilli had been demonstrated on biological testing. It was established that the supplies were being subjected daily to efficient pasteurisation at the reception end. Eradication of the infection at the farms involved was dealt with by officers of the State Veterinary Service.

### Tuberculin Tested Milk

7 samples were obtained and the Methylene Blue Test was satisfied in each case.

The samples of milk taken by the department during the year were obtained from the following sources:—

Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Outside dairy premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Received in shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Street delivery vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
<hr/>								
Total number of samples submitted for Laboratory testing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
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### The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

### The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

### The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

There are five dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, four of which are equipped with pasteurising apparatus. One dairy which only handled bulk supplies of Tuberculin Tested milk changed hands during the year. The new owner ceased to maintain and operate the premises as a dairy and deals only with bottled supplies of milk received from an outside establishment.

At one dairy the installation of a new high temperature short-time pasteurising plant was completed and brought into operation.

A series of samples were obtained from the plant by the department and the laboratory reports indicated satisfactory processing.

A pasteuriser's licence was subsequently granted to this producer.

There are 132 registered milk distributors licensed to retail bottled supplies of designated milk. The number of licences granted during the year was as follows:—

To use special designation "Pasteurised"	..	..	125
To use special designation "Sterilised"	..	..	108
To use special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	..	..	44
Pasteuriser's licences	..	..	4

297 visits were made to Dairies and other premises engaged in the handling and storage of milk.

### Milk in Schools Scheme

During the year 2,526,663 one-third pint bottles of milk (105,227 gallons) were supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme, a decrease of 33,526 one-third pint bottles of milk (1,397 gallons) compared with the quantity supplied during the previous year.

Seven milk purveyors were responsible for making supplies to the schools, but during the year under revised arrangements, supplies became the subject of tender. This resulted in a single dairy undertaking becoming responsible for making deliveries of pasteurised milk to all schools in accordance with the terms of the scheme.

A number of complaints were received relating to supplies of milk which involved the following matters:—

Milk supplied in a cracked bottle; bristle in bottle of milk; metal foil cap in bottle of milk; sour milk; milk supplied in an improperly cleansed bottle.

Visits were made to Dairies and milk premises in connection with these complaints and communications were forwarded to dairy managements.

In one instance in which farm bottled Tuberculin Tested milk was involved, a letter was forwarded to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector.

## (2) MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The quantity of canned foodstuffs condemned during the year reveals a decrease by comparison with the amounts dealt with during the war and post-war years. This is accounted for by a combination of factors, the more important being the altered internal trading arrangements of many of the wholesale business houses following the termination of point valued foods and of rationing. In many cases wholesalers and merchants now make direct reimbursement or replacements to retailers in connection with unfit foodstuffs. Hitherto it was necessary for the retailers to obtain a condemnation certificate before any claim could be made.

A number of firms do, however, continue to require certificates granted by the local authority in respect of foodstuff found to be unfit for human consumption.

Visits made to food shops, including Butchers, Fishmongers, and other shops engaged in the sale and handling of foodstuffs, resulted in the following quantities of food being disposed of as unfit for human consumption:—

Meat				Fish			
			lbs.				stone
Bacon	..	..	114	Mussels	..	..	8
Sausages	..	..	81	Smoked cod fillets	..	..	3



Tongue .. ..	11	Plaice .. ..	3
Lamb .. ..	10	Haddock .. ..	2
Boiled Ham .. ..	7	Cod fillets .. ..	2
Pork .. ..	6	Boned kippers .. ..	1
Corned beef.. ..	3		
Total .. ..		Total .. ..	19

### Canned Goods

Canned Fruit .. ..	229	cans	Canned Fish .. ..	16	cans
Canned Vegetables .. ..	168		Fruit juices, including		
Canned Milk .. ..	131		tomato juice .. ..	5	
Canned Meat .. ..	74		Chutney, pickles, salad		
Canned Salmon .. ..	72		cream, etc. .. ..	20	jars
Canned Shellfish .. ..	44		Bottled fruit and vegetables		
Canned Soup .. ..	33			2	jars

### Jams and Sweet Preserves

Cans .. ..	7
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### Provisions

Cheese .. ..	38 cartons
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### Miscellaneous

Items of foodstuff .. ..	18
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19½ lbs.

During the year 29 containers representing a total weight of 289 lbs. of Imported Cooked Boneless Ham were dealt with by the department as unfit for sale.

At a Food Depot in the Borough 494 lbs. of canned Corned Beef, comprising 127 containers, were condemned owing to faults which had developed during storage.

6,384 tins of processed peas and 5,568 tins of various fruits and vegetables were condemned at a local canning factory on account of processing failure and deterioration giving rise to blown, leaking and rusted containers.

At a butcher's shop 70 lbs. of imported hind quarter beef affected with bone taint was condemned. At another shop where a similar condition was experienced, the hind quarter was allowed to be returned to the wholesale supplier for condemnation.

Since June last year when meat rationing ended there has been a noticeable reduction in the number of complaints received in connection with retail supplies. This undoubtedly is a pointer to the benefits which can result when the marketing and sale of livestock and meat can be more freely and realistically related to consumer demands.

A number of miscellaneous complaints calling for remedial measures were dealt with during the year.

These included a refrigerator breakdown at a butcher's shop; school milk supplies; drinking straw shortages, and the depositing on street pavements of crates containing bottled milk and orange juice.

On two occasions the inspection of foodstuffs was carried out at the request of the Police.

Special investigation and visits were necessitated as the result of a number of complaints received from food retailers and consumers. The retailer complaints involved the following foodstuffs:—



Canned tongue; canned meat; canned salmon; bagged peas; home produced cheese; home killed lamb; imported beef and imported lamb's liver.

The consumer complaints related to a cooked carcase of capon; a cooked carcase of duck; meat pies (3 instances); bread (5 instances); black puddings (2 instances); cakes (3 instances); milk (3 instances); potato crisps; orange juice; invalid beverage; butter; sugar; cooked minced beef; uncooked joint of lamb; bananas; cooked boarding house meal; cooked cafeteria meal; corned beef (2 instances); tinned crab and a cream filled chocolate egg. In addition, two complaints, one relating to teething powders and the other received from a farmer alleging rancidity in cattle feeding cake were referred to the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector. Complaint was also received relating to the alleged insufficient wrapping of meat.

Warning letters were forwarded in certain cases to manufacturers and correspondence was entered into with outside authorities.

In a number of instances it was not possible to prove justification of complaints.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance in connection with food supplied in an unsatisfactory condition. This involved the sale of bread in the base of which a quantity of hair-like material was embedded.

The case was heard before the local magistrates when the defendant company entered a plea of "guilty". A fine of £10 was imposed with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

A new laid hen egg containing a parasite (nematode or roundworm) was the subject of complaint to the department.

Enquiry revealed that a junior member of the complainant's family was under medical treatment for intestinal worms. Examination of the parasite and of stool specimens from the patient carried out by the department of Parasitology, Liverpool University, confirmed that the conditions were not related.

Number of requests received to visit food and other premises in connection with supplies of food .. ..	161
Number of visits made to food premises .. ..	311
Special visits and inspections made in respect of foodstuffs	121
Visits to factories, hotels, canteens, etc. .. ..	22
Visits made to food premises on request or on reference from other Departments .. ..	12
	<hr/> 466
Certificates issued certifying foodstuffs to be unfit for human consumption .. ..	403

Food found to be unfit for human consumption was disposed of for processing and inclusion in animal feeding stuffs or for industrial refining purposes. Foodstuff unsuitable for inclusion in either of these categories was disposed of under supervision by burial at the Corporation Controlled Tip.

## WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES

### Landing place for Irish and Isle of Man animals and foreign animals landing wharf.

The number of cattle passing through this wharf was below the number handled in the previous year, when control on the sale and marketing of livestock ended after fourteen years. This year 68,427 store and fat cattle, compared with 96,596 in 1954, were accommodated and subsequently despatched by rail and road transport from the Lairage at this landing place.

Of this number 221 were detained by the Veterinary Inspectors and subsequently slaughtered.

Post-mortem examination of all carcasses, viscera and offal was carried out by this department and the following is a tabulation of the diseased conditions met with and the condemnations made:—

	<i>Cattle</i>
Number killed .. .. .	221
Number inspected .. .. .	221

#### All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	106
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. .. .	49.8%

#### Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.9%

#### Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	}	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration		
Generalised and totally condemned		

#### Total weight of meat and offal condemned

Meat .. .. .	3,085 lbs.
Offal .. .. .	2,905 lbs.

192 visits were made during the year to the Slaughter House at this landing wharf.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS

### Mussel and Cockle Beds—Wallasey Foreshore

The position with regard to the collecting of shellfish remains unchanged, the action of wind and tide having apparently caused the virtual disappearance of the shellfish layings, particularly the larger mussel beds which hitherto lay exposed at low water and were accessible to shellfish gatherers.

The Order made by the Liverpool Port Health Authority which modifies the original prohibition on the taking of shellfish continues in operation, but shellfish collection in this area has, by virtue of its scarcity, ceased to be a remunerative occupation.



Fresh mussels have, from time to time, been offered for sale in local fishmongers shops. Enquiries indicated that these supplies originated from layings in Irish coastal waters.

Two retailer complaints were received during the year in connection with mussels received in an unsatisfactory condition.

### **(3) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS**

#### **Notifiable Scheduled Diseases of Animals**

No suspected cases of any of the scheduled contagious diseases of animals were reported during the year and the County Borough remained free from movement restrictions in connection with outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease which were, from time to time, confirmed in various parts of the country.

During the year outbreaks of swine fever, occurring in other parts of the country, caused the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to impose restrictions on the movement of swine.

The County Borough was included in the area to which the new Regulations applied and during the period of operation the department granted 48 licences which authorised the movement of 230 fat pigs for slaughter to bacon factories, from pig keepers' premises in the Borough. During the same period 133 store pigs were brought into the Borough. The movement out of the Borough of 106 store and fattening pigs was authorised under licence, together with 6 breeding sows. Two breeding sows were brought into the Borough under licence during the same period.

The disease position improved and the restrictions were subsequently removed.

Under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1950, 162 store pigs were brought into the Borough under licence from the Chester, Wrexham and Doncaster markets.

Visits were made to piggeries in pursuance of the conditions imposed by the movement licence, one of which requires the detention of all pigs for a 28 day period at the premises specified in the licence, following their movement from any market.

No animals were slaughtered in emergency circumstances at pig keepers' premises. One ailing pig died, but swine fever was not suspected.

Communications were forwarded to stock owners in connection with the compulsory dressing of cattle visibly infested with the Warble Fly Maggot.

310 sheep and lambs being grazed within the Borough were gathered and dipped by the owner in compliance with the Dipping Regulations for the prevention of scab.

Periodic visits were made to grazing lands. No cases of alleged cruelty were reported and no action was necessary under the Protection of Animals Act.

The slaughter of a calf in emergency circumstances was resorted to at a farm. The carcase and offal was conveyed to the premises of a local butcher. This department was notified and subsequent post-mortem inspection revealed the carcase and offal to be fit for human consumption.

Deck observations were made on inward vessels entering the Wallasey dock system to ascertain if any dogs, poultry, or hay and straw



were being carried in with the intention of being landed contrary to the provisions of the Rabies Order, Fowl Pest Order, and Foreign Hay and Straw Regulations.

One enquiry was received under the Psittacosis Order concerning the importation of a parrot.

Orders made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were, from time to time, publicised by press notices, in accordance with the requirements contained in the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

### **THEATRICAL EMPLOYERS' REGISTRATION ACT, 1925**

No applications for registration were received during the year.

### **DOMESTIC SERVANTS' REGISTRIES**

There were no applications for registration as Domestic Servants Registries during 1955.

### **METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE 1950-1955**

YEAR	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE	
	Total in inches	Number of days	Total in hours	Number of days
1950	34.92	196	1454.1	288
1951	31.93	192	1435.5	302
1952	27.68	167	1363.1	305
1953	23.29	153	1516.6	296
1954	37.16	215	1291.1	295
1955	25.45	160	1692.0	293

The Corporation's Observation Station at Harrison Park is recognised by the Air Ministry as a Climatological Station. Observations are taken morning and evening throughout the year, telegraphic reports thereon being forwarded to the Air Ministry daily throughout the year. These reports are intended, not only for the information of the Ministry, but also for distribution by the Ministry to various daily papers, with the result that Wallasey figures in the lists of those Health and Holiday Resorts whose daily weather reports are published in many of the well-known newspapers.

The following table gives a summary of the readings for 1955:—

Months	Mean 09.00 hrs. Tempera- ture	Rainfall in Inches			Sunshine			Number of days of Frost	Number of days of snowfall
		Total	Mean Daily	No. of days with .01 or more	Total (Hours)	Mean Daily	No. of days with sunshine		
January ..	38.03	2.22	0.07	17	36.6	1.18	11	18	7
February ..	35.10	2.12	0.08	16	68.6	2.45	21	19	8
March ..	38.59	1.83	0.06	9	158.8	5.12	27	24	3
April ..	48.08	1.65	0.05	11	159.0	5.30	28	1	—
May.. ..	49.86	2.70	0.09	19	214.5	6.92	29	—	—
June... ..	56.09	2.91	0.10	15	159.0	5.30	26	—	—
July ..	63.48	.76	0.02	3	299.2	9.65	31	—	—
August ..	63.65	1.81	0.06	9	232.4	7.50	29	—	—
September ..	57.35	2.11	0.07	15	149.0	4.97	30	—	—
October ..	51.12	2.83	0.09	16	119.0	3.85	28	4	1
November ..	45.91	1.31	0.04	11	54.6	1.82	18	5	—
December ..	43.41	3.20	0.11	19	41.0	1.32	15	10	3
Means/Totals	49.22	25.45	0.07	160	1692.0	4.61	293	81	22





## PART V.

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*Sanitary Circumstances of the District*  
*and*  
*Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector*

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT AND REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

### Introductory

Probably the most important innovation of 1955 has been the work entailed by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. As was mentioned in last year's report, it was hoped that the Act would enable a resumption of the repair and demolition of houses on a pre-war scale, but this did not materialise. The Act included provisions whereby owners could obtain rent increases if their properties were in a state of "good repair". It was apparent by the end of the year that the permitted rent increases were not sufficient to persuade owners that it was worthwhile voluntarily to carry out the necessary repairs, and the majority of them ignored the Act. As the Act had made it possible for owners to obtain rent increases, the service of notices of repair under section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936 was resumed. The extent of this work is summarised in a later section of this report. It was soon evident, however, that the Act of 1954 had so altered the standards of fitness for human habitation that notices under the Housing Act were no longer an effective means of securing the comprehensive repair of houses. Numerous items of ordinary repair which it had been the custom to include on notices in pre-war times, were found to be no longer enforceable and to that extent the Act of 1954 appears to have weakened the Council's powers. Details of the work connected with the issuing of Certificates of Disrepair introduced by the Act are to be found on page 00.

The Act required local authorities to submit for the approval of the Minister their programmes for dealing with houses which appeared to be unfit for human habitation and liable to demolition. The Minister required only broad estimates of the houses to be included in a slum clearance programme, but it was decided that a superficial housing survey should be undertaken, in order that the Council might be able to examine the broad issues of the housing situation. Detailed inspections of individual houses were only carried out in special cases, though block surveys were carried out over the whole borough. Some of the estimated data yielded by the survey is given in the special section devoted to housing. For the purposes of the statutory programme to be submitted to the Minister, it was recommended to the Council that 599 houses were estimated to be so unfit as to require demolition. These proposals were considered by a Special Joint Committee established for the purpose, and comprising members of the General Health, Housing, Town Planning and Finance Committees. The Council decided that it was impracticable to secure the demolition of all the unfit houses within a period of five years, in view of the shortage of houses for general needs. It was proposed that the programme of clearance should be extended over a period of ten years and this was the basis of the official return to the Minister. Later, however (during 1956) the Joint Committee further considered the problem and examined more closely the condition of the houses proposed to be demolished. After considering more detailed reports on specific areas and a film strip record of a large number of houses, the Council decided to attempt to deal with all the houses within five years.



It was not to be expected that work in spheres other than housing could be expanded having regard to the additional tasks of conducting a housing survey and dealing with certificates of disrepair. Nevertheless, it is pleasing to record that the numbers of routine visits associated with food premises and smoke abatement have not fallen below those made in 1954. However, in the very near future further legislation is expected which will demand an extension of work on food hygiene and the prevention of air pollution. It is doubtful whether the present staff of district inspectors—one below the establishment of seven—could sustain major schemes of slum clearance, food hygiene and smoke abatement at the same time.

### Abatement of Nuisances and House Repairs

The year's work has followed the pattern of previous years. Main reliance has been placed on the nuisances provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, though some work has been undertaken under section 9 of the Housing Act, details of which are given in the section of the report dealing with housing.

Complaints received during the year numbered 3,084 which is the figure for an average normal year. The complaints and action arising out of them led to 15,692 visits being made to dwellinghouses. 1,706 preliminary and 898 statutory notices were served. The summary of the contents of the notices indicates the effectiveness of the enforcement procedure; the number of notices served during the year was balanced by the number complied with, though legal proceedings were resorted to on only three occasions:—

	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Notices Abated</i>	<i>Notices Out- standing</i>
<b>Dwelling Houses</b>			
Roof Repairs .. .. .	462	541	226
Gutters and Spout Repairs .. .. .	335	368	153
External Walls and Chimney Repairs .. .. .	153	190	88
Installation of Damp Proof Courses .. .. .	207	232	110
Dampness .. .. .	164	173	62
Yards: Paving and Repairs .. .. .	68	71	29
Internal Walls and Ceiling Repairs .. .. .	308	333	165
Doors: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	121	136	33
Windows: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	129	130	84
Floors: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	128	149	78
Sub-floor Ventilation .. .. .	—	2	—
Rooms: Cleaning and Redecorating .. .. .	—	9	—
Passages and Staircases: Cleaning and Redecorating .. .. .	—	—	—
Staircase Repairs .. .. .	19	18	4
Handrails: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	7	6	1
Fireplaces and Flues: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	109	112	65
Cooking Stoves: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	—	1	—
Wash Boilers: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	—	—	—
Sinks, Lavatories: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	22	14	18
Baths: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	1	1	1
Waste Pipes: Repairs and Renewal .. .. .	106	105	38
Provision and Improvement of Food Stores .. .. .	—	1	—



Burst Water Pipe Repairs .. ..	157	153	43
Improvement and Reinstatement of Water Supply .. ..	24	23	1
Cleansing of W.C. Walls .. ..	2	1	2
Cleansing of W.C. Pans .. ..	4	5	—
W.C. Pans: Repairs and Renewal .. ..	124	102	41
W.C. Cisterns: Repairs and Renewal .. ..	135	134	47
W.C. Structures: Repairs and Renewal .. ..	67	89	22
W.C. Lighting: Repairs and Renewal .. ..	—	—	—
W.C. Ventilation Improvement .. ..	1	2	—
W.C. Doors: Repairs and Renewal .. ..	34	35	6
Provision of Additional W.C.s .. ..	—	1	—
Soil Pipes: Repairs and Renewal .. ..	28	26	8
Disinfestation of Verminous Premises .. ..	9	7	2
Drainer Boards: Repairs or Renewal .. ..	30	32	15
Improvement of Ventilation .. ..	214	212	107
Total	3,168	3,414	1,449

	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Notices Abated</i>	<i>Notices Out- standing</i>
<b>General Environmental Public Health</b>			
Removal of Offensive Accumulations .. ..	34	29	13
Cleansing of Ditches and Streams .. ..	3	2	1
Cinemas, Dance Halls: Contraventions .. ..	1	3	—
Schools: W.C.s—Repairs and Renewal .. ..	—	—	—
Schools: Other Nuisances .. ..	—	—	—
Total	38	34	14

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Out- standing</i>
<b>Number of Notices Served</b>			
Preliminary .. ..	2,105	2,183	703
Statutory .. ..	936	956	252
Total	3,041	3,139	955

### Legal Proceedings

No. of Nuisance Orders applied for .. ..	3
No. of Nuisance Orders obtained .. ..	3
Total amount of fines and costs .. ..	£4 16 6
No. of prosecutions for non-compliance with Nuisance Order	None
Total amount of fines and costs .. ..	—

In 8 other cases abatement notices were complied with only after the cases had been passed to the Town Clerk who had threatened legal proceedings or had actually applied for a summons to be taken out against the offenders.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938: FOOD HYGIENE

The inspection of premises was continued as the chief means of improving the standard of hygiene in food premises. During the year, 3,619 visits were made to the 1,303 premises in the district. Though the

number of visits was slightly higher than in 1954, it still amounts to less than three visits a year to each premises; some establishments must necessarily have been visited less often than this, since premises found to be in some way unsatisfactory have received more than the average number of visits. This cannot be regarded as a satisfactory standard of inspection in a district where food handling is so important. A greater effort will be needed if anticipated legislation comes into being.

Opportunities for health education are taken on the occasion of the inspection of premises, but more formal methods—by lecture, film strip and syndicated discussions—are practised. Included in these, this year, were two lectures on food hygiene in war conditions, given to the emergency feeding branch of the Civil Defence Welfare Section.

Though a fair standard of hygiene is maintained in most of the food premises in Wallasey, a common failing is the unnecessary exposure of open food to risks of contamination by customers and flies or even from the dust and dirt of the street. This does not seem to discourage members of the public from patronising the shops where the risk is obviously present, though when talks are given to members of the public, housewives, who are the principal shoppers, strongly voice their objections to open displays of food. It is hoped that soon stronger powers will be available to secure the proper protection of food on display.

Though infringements of the present law are usually remedied soon after being pointed out to the food trader, situations occasionally arise which the Council consider merit sterner action. Two such cases occurred during the year, when traders failed to remedy seriously unhygienic conditions. Prosecutions were instituted and fines imposed in each case. Later, one of the establishments closed down, the magistrates having expressed regret that powers did not exist to enforce the closure of the business.

Five instances of foreign bodies in articles of food were brought to the notice of the department during the year—a cockroach and oil marks in loaves of bread, a piece of wood in a bottle of milk, a piece of glass in a sweet and a metal staple in a meat pie. In four cases, cautionary letters were sent to the manufacturers. A prosecution was instituted as respects the cockroach in the bread and the manufacturer was fined £10 and costs.

Special investigations of a major type were conducted into three food hygiene matters. (1) A series of samples of dried egg, frozen egg and egg substitute was submitted for laboratory examination in view of the discovery elsewhere of contamination of these substances with food poisoning organisms. All the Wallasey samples were free from salmonella organisms. (2) Upon receipt of allegedly unsatisfactory reports of meat and fish products manufactured in a Wallasey factory, detailed production tests were carried out and a large number of samples were examined at the public health laboratory. Samples of similar products from other sources were also taken in order that an assessment could be made of the significance of bacteriological examination of meat and fish products. The investigation led to improvements in the technique of preparation, but also suggested that the subject of bacteriological standards for open-packed meat products is one worthy of much wider investigation and research. (3) Further field tests were carried



out on dish-washing detergents and detergent-sterilants which had not been encountered before by the local inspectors.

### Registered Food Premises

The Minister of Health has requested that a classification of registered premises be included in this report. The required information is as follows:—

		<i>No. of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Visits</i>
<b>List of Registered Food Premises, 1955</b>			
Section 14 (a) Food and Drugs Act, 1938	..	481	662
Section 14 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1938	..	137	324
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	.. ..	618	986
		<hr/>	<hr/>

(N.B.—A classification of the types of premises registered under section 14 (a) is given in the part of the report dealing with ice cream.)

### Summary of Types of Food Premises Registered under section 14 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Bakehouses, Meat Pies	.. .. .	44
Meat Pies and Cooked Meats	.. .. .	19
Butchers, Sausages	.. .. .	42
Sausages and Cooked Meats	.. .. .	22
Grocers, Potted Meats	.. .. .	2
Boiled Hams	.. .. .	3
Cooked Meat Factories	.. .. .	2
Other Premises, Meat Pies	.. .. .	3

Three applications for registration under section 14 (b) and one application for the registration to be amended to include meat products were granted.



**NO. OF FOOD BUSINESSES EXISTING WITHIN THE  
BOROUGH AT 31st DECEMBER, 1955**

*Classification according to the areas administered by the District Sanitary Inspectors*

Type	Wallasey Village	New Brighton	Moreton	Liscard	Egre- mont	Poulton	Sea- combe	Total
Butchers' Shops ...	14	9	11	15	16	10	16	91
Chemists' and Druggists' Shops ...	7	6	8	7	9	4	7	48
Confectioners' Shops	18	11	16	14	23	10	7	99
Fish Shops ...	4	5	4	4	6	6	7	36
Fried Fish Shops ...	3	10	8	8	12	4	14	59
Greengrocers' Shops...	22	14	14	25	31	15	14	135
Grocers' Shops ...	28	24	22	29	39	21	31	194
Sweet Shops ...	24	27	20	29	46	15	27	188
General Shops ...	9	9	15	7	11	6	14	71
Cafes ...	6	77	10	4	18	5	12	132
Licensed Premises ...	8	25	11	17	10	5	20	96
Bakehouses ...	7	7	10	12	13	6	5	60
Food Manufacturing Premises ...	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	14
School Canteens and Dining Centres ...	5	9	7	7	3	3	4	38
Nursery and Nursery School Kitchens ...	—	2	2	1	2	—	1	8
Miscellaneous Premises	1	30	—	3	—	—	—	34
Totals ...	159	267	160	184	240	111	182	1,303

N.B.—In this classification, where premises are shared for the conduct of more than one type of trade, no account has been taken of trade unless it forms a substantial part of the business.

<i>Inspections</i>							<i>Visits</i>
Cafes, restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	424
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other Food premises		..	..	..	..	..	2,557
School Meals Service		..	..	..	..	..	123
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Total Visits							3,619

Improvements Effected	Notices Served	Notices Abated	Notices Out- standing
Bakehouses: Cleansed and limewashed ..	14	17	2
Other contraventions remedied .. ..	9	17	2
Fried Fish Shops: Cleansed and limewashed	5	6	—
General Sanitary Conditions improved ..	1	1	—
Other contraventions remedied .. ..	10	7	5
Cafes, Restaurants: Contraventions remedied	82	73	18
Other Food Premises: General Sanitary			
Conditions improved .. ..	48	48	7
Additional W.C.s provided .. ..	3	6	2
Hot and cold water supply provided ..	17	23	3
Soap, towels provided .. ..	2	4	2
Glazed sink provided .. ..	3	4	2
Sterilising equipment provided .. ..	—	—	—
Rooms cleansed .. ..	49	56	14
Rooms re-plastered .. ..	12	15	5
Clothes cupboards provided .. ..	4	5	—
	<hr/> 259	<hr/> 282	<hr/> 62

### CONTROL OF ICE CREAM PREMISES

In the three years prior to that covered by this report, 625 consecutive samples of ice cream were taken in Wallasey and all complied with the Ministry of Health's standard for hygienic quality. The samples taken during 1955 did not maintain this remarkably high standard. 135 samples were submitted to the methylene blue test and 7 of them were placed in Grades 3 and 4, the "unsatisfactory" grades. About 12 samples were taken from each of the five Wallasey manufacturers, one of whom failed to reach the standard suggested by the Minister. About six samples were taken of each of the brands of ice cream manufactured outside the borough and two of them failed to comply with the desired standard. A summary of the gradings is given in succeeding pages.

662 inspections of ice cream premises were made, 14 of the visits being in respect of new registrations to sell ice cream. Two applications for registration were refused; one an application to register a green-grocer's shop for the sale of ice cream; the second application was refused on account of the lack of suitable washing facilities.

### ICE CREAM STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE YEAR 1955

#### Registrations Approved during 1955

Sale only .. ..	—
Sale and Storage .. ..	12
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	12

Registrations Refused .. ..	2
Registrations Cancelled .. ..	—

### Number of Premises on Register at close of Year

Storage and manufacture .. .. .	4
Sale only .. .. .	175
Storage only .. .. .	3
Storage and sale .. .. .	292
Manufacture, storage and sale .. .. .	5
Manufacture and sale .. .. .	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>481</b>

### Visits of Inspection

Visits <i>re</i> applications for registration .. .. .	14
Routine visits .. .. .	648
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>662</b>

### Improvements Effected

	<i>Outstanding from Previous Year</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Notices Abated</i>	<i>Notices Out- standing</i>
Premises cleansed .. .. .	—	—	—	—
General Sanitary conditions improved .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Sterilising facilities installed .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Contraventions remedied .. .. .	1	3	4	—

### 1955 ICE CREAM SAMPLING

#### *Classification by Method of Manufacture*

Ice Cream sampled at point of sale, irrespective of source of manufacture or mode of packing.

#### Manufacture by Complete Cold Mix Method

GRADE	No. of Specimens within the Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hours)						Coli in 1/10th ml.	
		0—	$\frac{1}{2}$ —	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Faecal Type	Non-Faecal Type
1	22 (92.0)	—	—	—	—	—	22	1 (4.5)	13 (59.0)
2	1 (4.0)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1 (100.0)
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	1 (4.0)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
	24 (100.0)	—	1	—	—	1	22	2 (8.0)	15 (62.5)



### Manufacture by Heat Treatment Method

Grade	No. of Specimens within the Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue (hours)						Coli in 1/10th ml.		Staph. Aureus	
		0-	$\frac{1}{2}$ -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -	$3\frac{1}{2}$ -	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -	Faecal Type	Non-Faecal Type	Pre-sent	Ab-sent
1	93 (83.8)	—	—	—	—	—	93	2 (2.2)	44 (47.3)	—	93 (100.0)
2	12 (10.9)	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	11 (92.0)	—	12 (100.0)
3	4 (3.5)	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3 (75.0)	—	4 (100.0)
4	2 (1.8)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2 (100.0)	—	2 (100.0)
	111 (100.0)	—	2	4	—	12	93	2 (1.8)	60 (54.0)	—	111 (100.0)

Note: Figures in parenthesis denote percentages

### ICE CREAM SAMPLING, 1955.

#### *Classification of Samples by Location of Manufacturer*

#### Ice Cream Manufactured in Wallasey

Grade	Methylene Blue (hours)						No. of Specimens showing B. Coli in 0.1 ml.				Staph. Aureus	
							Presumptive		Faecal			
	4½- hrs. or over	3½-4 hrs.	2½-3 hrs.	1½-2 hrs.	½-1 hr.	0- hrs.	Pre- sent	Absent	Pre- sent	Absent	Pre- sent	Absent
1	46	—	—	—	—	—	29	17	2	44	—	46
2	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	—	6
3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Total	46	6	—	1	1	—	36	18	3	51	—	54

#### Ice Cream Manufactured outside Wallasey

1	69	—	—	—	—	—	28	41	1	68	—	69
2	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	7
3	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	3
4	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Total	69	7	—	3	2	—	39	42	1	80	—	81

*Result classified according to identity of Manufacturer*

Ice Cream sampled at point of sale within the  
County Borough District of Wallasey during 1955.

**Factories outside Wallasey—Table I.**

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	6	5	—	1	—	*	—
2	5	2	1	1	1	—	*
3	6	5	1	—	—	*	—
4	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
5	6	3	3	—	—	*	—
6	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
7	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
8	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
9	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
10	9	9	—	—	—	*	—
11	6	5	1	—	—	*	—
12	7	4	1	1	1	*	*
13	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
	81	69 (85.2)	7 (8.6)	3 (3.7)	2 (2.5)	11 (84.6)	2 (15.4)

**Factories located in Wallasey—Table II.**

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	12	8	3	1	—	*	—
2	12	10	2	—	—	*	—
3	6	6	—	—	—	*	—
4	12	10	1	—	1	—	*
5	12	12	—	—	—	*	—
	54	46 (85.2)	6 (11.0)	1 (1.9)	1 (1.9)	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)

NOTE.—Figures in parenthesis denote percentages.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1950

There is one full-time shops inspector employed in the department and all the provisions of the Shops Act are administered. To avoid duplication of visits the district sanitary inspectors enforce the Act in food shops, which they visit for other purposes. The shops inspector deals with other shops. Routine patrolling to check compliance with



hours of closing and Sunday trading has been discontinued, visits only being made on receipt of complaints. One case of illegal trading on Sunday was discovered and a warning issued.

The health and welfare sections of the Shops Act were the main reason for the 4,786 routine visits made during the year. The general standard of compliance with these aspects of the Act continues to be good.

### **Nature of Contraventions remedied**

Section 37 (1)	Provision of seats for female employees	..	..	1
„ 38 (1) (a)	Suitable and sufficient ventilation	..	..	—
	(b) Maintenance of reasonable temperature	..	..	3
„ 38 (2)	Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	9
„ 38 (3)	Sanitary Accommodation cleansed and repaired			38
„ 38 (4)	Provision of suitable and sufficient lighting	..	..	—
„ 38 (4)	Provision of washing facilities	..	..	—
„ 38 (5)	Provision of facilities for meals	..	..	—
	Notices exhibited	..	..	157
	Documents provided	..	..	82
	General sanitary conditions improved	..	..	7

### **Hours of Employment**

Contraventions detected and remedied	..	..	..	..	—
--------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

### **Hours of Closing and Sunday trading**

Number of contraventions noted	..	..	..	..	1
„ warnings issued	..	..	..	..	1
„ prosecutions instituted	..	..	..	..	—

## **HOUSING**

### **Repair of Houses**

In addition to the enforcement of repairs by exercising the powers in the Public Health Act, which has been referred to previously, work has been undertaken under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. In my report for 1954 I expressed some doubt whether the machinery of the Act for the increasing of rents and the issuing of certificates of disrepair would fulfil its basis intention of arresting decay in the poorer quality houses. My early impression has been confirmed. Only 109 applications for certificates of disrepair—which appear to be the automatic sequel to notices of increase—were received during the year. Most of these were not from the tenants of the smallest cottage properties, few of which have been the subject of notices of increased rent. The practice was continued of serving notices under section 9 of the principal Act where such conditions were found as to warrant it. An analysis of this work is presented below:—

### **Certificates of Disrepair**

No. of certificates of disrepair issued	..	..	..	..	109
No. of certificates of disrepair refused	..	..	..	..	18
No. of certificates of disrepair revoked	..	..	..	..	83



**Section 9 Notices to render houses fit for habitation**

No. of section 9 notices issued .. .. .	38
Cost of works .. .. .	£1,370
No. of section 9 notices complied with .. .. .	47
Roofs repaired .. .. .	62
Gutters and Spouts repaired or renewed .. .. .	47
External Walls and Chimneys repaired .. .. .	184
Damp Proof courses provided .. .. .	51
Dampness remedied .. .. .	52
Yards paved and repaired .. .. .	35
Internal Walls and Ceilings repaired .. .. .	106
Doors repaired or renewed .. .. .	116
Windows repaired or renewed .. .. .	149
Floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	40
Sub-floor Vent. provided or improved .. .. .	—
Rooms cleansed or redecorated .. .. .	—
Passages and Staircases cleansed or redecorated .. .. .	—
Staircases repaired .. .. .	7
Handrails repaired or renewed .. .. .	3
Fireplaces and Flues repaired or renewed .. .. .	41
Cooking Stoves repaired or renewed .. .. .	—
Wash Boilers repaired or renewed .. .. .	—
Sinks or Lavatory Basins repaired or renewed .. .. .	8
Baths repaired or renewed .. .. .	2
Waste Pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	33
Food Stores provided or improved .. .. .	6
Burst Water Pipes repaired .. .. .	8
Water supply improved or reinstated .. .. .	1
W.C. Walls, etc., cleansed .. .. .	—
W.C. Pans cleansed .. .. .	—
W.C. Pans repaired or renewed .. .. .	13
W.C. Cisterns repaired or renewed .. .. .	14
W.C. Structures repaired or renewed .. .. .	75
W.C. Lighting repaired or renewed .. .. .	—
W.C. Ventilation repaired or renewed .. .. .	—
W.C. Doors repaired or renewed .. .. .	23
Additional W.C.s provided .. .. .	—
Soil Pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	12
Drains cleansed from obstruction .. .. .	—
Drains repaired .. .. .	14
Drains relaid .. .. .	—
Cesspools emptied .. .. .	—
Cesspools repaired .. .. .	—
Cesspools abolished .. .. .	—
Verminous Premises disinfected .. .. .	—
Drainer Boards repaired or renewed .. .. .	12
Lighting and/or Ventilation improved .. .. .	76
Miscellaneous repairs .. .. .	54
<hr/>	
Total ..	1,244
<hr/>	

**Housing Survey**

Reference has been made in the introduction to the need for a housing survey to aid in the preparation of slum clearance proposals

airising out of the Act of 1954. This was completed during the year, though no attempt was made to inspect the interior of each house. Nevertheless, block surveys were undertaken and the information thus obtained and the fund of knowledge already in the possession of the inspectors enables a broad indication to be given of the general housing conditions in the town.

*Classification of houses according to existence of basic amenities*

**I. BATHROOMS**

(a)	Houses possessing a fixed bath	..	..	..	22,400
(b)	Houses possessing no fixed bath	..	..	..	3,825
Total					26,225

N.B. (i) In some houses included in (a) the fixed bath is installed in a bedroom.

(ii) In 253 houses separated into flats, the bathroom facilities (117 baths) are shared.

**II. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION**

(a)	Houses possessing internal and external water closets				14,828
(b)	Houses possessing internal W.C.s only	..	..		6,104
(c)	Houses possessing external W.C.s only	..	..		5,251
(d)	Houses possessing pail closets only	..	..	..	42
Total					26,225

**III. MISCELLANEOUS**

(a)	Number of cesspools known to exist	..	..	..	15
(b)	Number of occupied temporary (asbestos, etc.) bungalows	..	..	..	331
(c)	Number of occupied underground rooms in Class I properties	..	..	..	11
(d)	Number of occupied underground rooms in properties other than those recommended for demolition	..	..	..	299

*Classification of houses according to fitness for habitation*

**CLASS I**

Houses which are likely to prove so unfit as to require demolition, either by demolition order, clearance order or compulsory purchase order	..	..	..	..	599
--	----	----	----	----	-----

**CLASS II**

Houses which, though not within Class I, are substandard, where normal amenities cannot be provided owing to lack of space, and where the general condition is only fair	..				782
--	----	--	--	--	-----

**CLASS III**

Houses not possessing basic amenities (e.g. bathrooms, larders and internal W.C.s), but where space admits of



them being provided (i.e. houses which conceivably might be improved by means of Improvement Grants) . . . 3,192

### **Clearance and demolition of unfit houses**

The Council's consideration of the report on the housing survey and the formulation of the slum clearance proposals occupied the first half of the year, during which time major schemes of clearance were held in abeyance. The Council's points scheme for rehousing continued to provide for the allocation of eight per cent of all lettings for rehousing families displaced from unfit houses. This quota was not fully taken up pending the final decision on the Council's slum clearance programme. Action was taken, however, to secure the demolition of 14 houses; in addition, 11 houses which were the subject of action taken in 1954 were demolished and the families rehoused. The Council also purchased by agreement and demolished 4 houses occupying land adjoining the cleared site of a previous clearance area. Details of the houses affected by this action are set out below. In the latter part of the year, considerable progress was made in the inspection of 120 houses to be represented for clearance during 1956.

#### **Demolition orders**

One house was made subject to a demolition order and demolished during the year, resulting in the displacement of two persons—"Montrose", Hoylake Road.

Two houses upon which demolition orders were made in 1954 were demolished, resulting in the displacement of five persons—25 Sandbrook Lane and "Hart's Court Bungalow," Reeds Lane.

#### **Voluntary demolitions**

Thirteen houses were demolished after voluntary undertakings were obtained by informal action being taken under section 11, resulting in the displacement of 30 persons:—

"Devondale"	}	Hoylake Road
"The Haven"		
"Meadow Bank"		
"Allervale"		
"Woodvale"		
"Rosevale"		
"Reedville,"		Reeds Lane
34 Hardie Avenue		
62 Meadowbrook Road		
8 Hill Grove		
21 Carnsdale Road		
12 Edgehill Road		
"Brook Cottage,"		Ditton Lane

#### **Clearance Orders**

The houses numbered 11 and 13 Lomond Grove, upon which a clearance order (No. 74) was confirmed in 1954, were demolished and the eight occupants rehoused.

#### **Compulsory Purchase Orders**

The houses numbered 47/59 Ashville Road, upon which a compulsory purchase order was confirmed in 1954, were demolished and the 17 occupants rehoused.



Nos. 25/31 Wheatland Lane were purchased by the Council and demolished.

## Progress Report of Action under Housing Acts, 1930-1954

*Position as at 31st December, 1955*

	No. of dwelling houses demolished		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit	Other	
(1) Land coloured "pink" ... ..	765	—	1,740

### *Unfit Houses not included in Clearance Areas*

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1936—		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Sec. 11 ... ..	298	979
(b) Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sec. 11 ... ..	94	135
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Sec. 11	3	8
(d) Parts of buildings closed (Sec. 12) ...	10	10
(e) Houses made fit—		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sections 9 to 12 ... ..	239	—
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sections 9 to 12 ... ..	851	—
(2) Housing Act, 1949—		
(f) Closing Orders made under Section 13 (1)	—	—
(g) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 3 (2) ... ..	—	—
(h) Demolition Orders quashed under Section 2 ... ..	—	—

### Overcrowding and Allocation of Tenancies

The Council continued to operate a group-plus-points scheme for allocating house tenancies. No change was made during 1955 in the percentages of houses assigned to each group. The allocations to different classes of applicant has remained more or less the same since the introduction of the scheme in 1952:—

Overcrowded .. ..	45%
Subtenants .. ..	30%
Health .. ..	12%
Unfit houses .. ..	8%
Emergency .. ..	5%

The Housing Committee found it possible, however, to advance the qualifying date for inclusion in the Overcrowded Group to 31st December 1951. Thus, in 1955, applicants needed to have been continu-

ously overcrowded for four years to be eligible for inclusion in the group, which does not necessarily convey the expectation of early rehousing. When the scheme was introduced on 1st March 1952, the corresponding date was the 31st December 1949, and continuous overcrowding for two years three months gave entry into the Overcrowded Group. Thus, despite this class of applicant having been given the major share of available housing accommodation since the war, the present prospects for an overcrowded family have not improved. The future prospects are likely to be considerably worse, bearing in mind the houses which will be needed to rehouse families displaced by the larger slum clearance programme. During 1955, the housing circumstances of 605 families were ascertained on behalf of the Housing Manager. 390 of these arose out of applications for inclusion in the Overcrowded Group; 169 families were found to be overcrowded for the purposes of the points scheme, which employs a standard that is an improvement on that of the Housing Act, 1936.

Applications for rehousing on health grounds showed an increase on the previous year. 215 applications were considered and these are analysed below. It is only possible for the most urgent cases to be recommended for rehousing, and only 33 applicants in this class received the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. In half of these instances, the illness giving rise to the need for rehousing was pulmonary tuberculosis.

### Housing Applications, 1955

*Analysis of 605 families investigated as a result of references from Housing Department.*

	Overcrowded		Not over-crowded	Applications on Medical Grounds			
				Tuberculosis		Other Cases	
	Housing Act, 1936	Points Scheme		Approved	Rejected	Approved	Rejected
Ten-ants	21	42	155	3	8	7	61
Sub-Ten'ts living in r'ms	54	127	66	14	16	9	97
Totals	75	169	221	17	24	16	158

### Provision of New Houses

The Borough Architect has provided the following report on the provision of new housing accommodation:—



	During 1955	Post-War Period incl. 1955	In Progress 31/12/55
Houses erected by private enterprise .. .. .	161	1,143	118
Units of accommodation erected by Local Authority under Housing Acts .. .. .	214	2,683	249
Tenant Ownership Houses erected by Local Authority .. .. .	—	132	20

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 305, a decrease of 5 compared with the figure for 1954. Owing to work in connection with the housing survey, the amount of time spent on factory inspections was reduced, only 553 visits being made. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service is set out below:

### *Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health*

Premises	No. on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced ... ..	24	48	Nil
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	251	475	7
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises) ... ..	30	30	1
Totals ... ..	305	553	8



*Cases in which defects were found*

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	—	1
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	1	1	—	1
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient ...	2	2	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective...	22	18	—	5
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	4	—
Totals ...	26	22	4	8

*Outwork*

Wearing apparel-making, etc.	Number of outworkers in Aug.			
	list required by section 10 (i) (c)			1
	Visits made	..	..	1

## WATER SUPPLY

### Town Area Supply

**Quantity**

The total consumption of water in the town area represented 37.5 gallons per head per day, of which 28.46 was for domestic purposes, 0.48 gallons for shipping, 8.5 gallons for industry and commerce, and for the Cleansing Department 0.06 gallons.

*Source and Treatment*

The source of supply, which was described at length in the report for 1950, continues to comprise a bulk supply from the Birkenhead Corporation's Lake Alwen reservoir and a similar supply from the Corporation's borehole at Liscard. The Lake Alwen water is treated by Birkenhead Corporation before delivery. The borehole water is softened and chlorinated. The mixed water is again treated with a precautionary dose of chlorine before distribution.

*Chemical and bacteriological examination*

Routine sampling of the supply both at the Seaview Road Pumping Station and at numerous points of distribution in the borough was carried out by the staff of the Water Department and by sanitary inspectors. 197 samples were subjected to bacteriological examination and 96 to full chemical analysis by the Water Department. Details of typical results of chemical examinations carried out by the Water Department were as follows:—

	Parts per 100,000	
	Alwen Supply	Gorsehill Supply
Colour (Hazen) .. .. .	20	25
Residual Chlorine .. .. .	Nil	Nil
Hardness Total .. .. .	2.5—3.5	12.0
Carbonate .. .. .	1.3	7.4
None Carbonate .. .. .	1.2	4.6
Free Co <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.88	3.0
Ammonia Nitrogen .. .. .	Nil	.001
Albuminoid Ammonia Nitrogen .. .. .	.005	.002
Nitrate Nitrogen .. .. .	Absent	.08
Nitrite Nitrogen .. .. .	Absent	Absent
Oxygen consumed in 4 hours at 37°C .. .. .	.226	.08
Chlorides as Cl <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.8	11.3
Total Solid Matter .. .. .	9.2	34.2
Non Organic Matter .. .. .	7.0	—
Organic matter .. .. .	2.2	34.2
pH Value .. .. .	6.3—7.0	6.7
Iron .. .. .	Trace (less than .002 mg.)	Trace
Copper and Lead .. .. .	Absent	Absent

Of the 197 bacteriological examinations conducted by the Water Department, 189 gave negative results.

Results of 25 samples taken by sanitary inspectors of untreated water at the borehole in Seaview Road and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service are as follows:—

#### *Details of Bacteriological Samples*

##### TOWN AREA SUPPLY

##### (i) Borehole at Seaview Road

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	1	25	25
1—	16	—	—
5—	3	—	—
10—	5	—	—
50—60	—	—	—
	25	25	25



44 samples were taken by sanitary inspectors from taps of premises within the town area, one of these samples giving an unsatisfactory result. A repeat sample was taken in this case, giving a satisfactory result. A summary of the results is given in the following table:—

(ii) Random Distribution Points

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli.	Faecal Coli.
0	3	40	44
1–	21	4	—
5–	10	—	—
10–	9	—	—
50–	—	—	—
60–	—	—	—
920	1	—	—
	44	44	44

Two samples of the town supply taken by sanitary inspectors were submitted for full chemical examination. The average of the samples gives the following result:—

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	.. .. .	404.4
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	.. .. .	0.27
4 hours	.. .. .	0.635
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	0.01
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	.. .. .	1.05
Combined chlorine	.. .. .	133.25
Total hardness	.. .. .	137.0
Iron	.. .. .	None

pH value 7

In each case the water was found to be free from pollution and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

### Saughall Massie Supply

312 dwellinghouses in the extreme western end of the borough receive their water supply from the West Cheshire Water Board. This water is obtained from deep wells at the Board's pumping stations with auxiliary supplies from Birkenhead as and when required. All water is subject to treatment by either simple chlorination or chloramination. On the basis of consumption throughout the entire area supplied by the Board, the total consumption per head per day is 53.3 gallons, of which 21.5 gallons were for industry and commerce.

During the year 26 samples of water from the pumping station were submitted by the Board to the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London, S.W.1, for bacteriological examination and gave the following results:—



No. of Colonies (on Agar)	No. of samples		
	3 days at 20°C.	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.
—0	11	17	13
1—4	3	2	5
5—9	2	1	1
10—49	3	5	5
50—150	4	1	2
151—200	2	—	—
600	1	—	—
	26	26	26

In all samples, B.Coli and B.Welchii were absent from 100 mls.  
An average of the quarterley chemical examination of the water is as follows (results in parts per million):—

Appearance	..	..	..	..	..	Bright with few mineral particles.
Colour	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Turbidity	..	..	..	..	..	2
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
pH reaction	..	..	..	..	..	7.225
Electric conductivity	..	..	..	..	..	587.5
Chlorine present as Chloride	..	..	..	..	..	77.75
Hardness: Non-carbonate	..	..	..	..	..	73.75
Carbonate	..	..	..	..	..	177.5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	251.25
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	2.9
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.01025
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	0.000
Free Carbon Dioxide	..	..	..	..	..	15.25
Total Solids	..	..	..	..	..	393.75
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	..	..	..	..	..	177.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	..	..	Less than	..	..	0.01
Oxygen absorbed	..	..	..	..	..	0.0375
Residual Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	Absent
Iron	..	..	..	..	..	0.0325
Zinc	..	..	..	..	..	1.45
Other Metals	..	..	..	..	..	Absent

During the year 33 samples of water were taken by sanitary inspectors and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Birkenhead, for bacteriological examination.

*Details of Bacteriological Samples***West Cheshire Water Board**

*Samples taken by Sanitary Inspectors  
at selected distribution points*

No. of Organisms	No. of samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli	Faecal Coli
0	4	29	33
1—4	16	2	—
5—9	9	2	—
10—15	1	—	—
16—30	3	—	—
31—60	—	—	—
	33	33	33

One sample of water supplied by the West Cheshire Water Board was taken by a sanitary inspector and submitted for full chemical examination. The result was as follows:—

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	.. .. .	248.8
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	.. .. .	0.25
4 hours	.. .. .	0.56
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N...	.. .. .	0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen as N. ..	.. .. .	0.01
Nitrous nitrogen as N. ..	.. .. .	None
Nitric nitrogen as N. ..	.. .. .	2.1
Combined chlorine ..	.. .. .	50.0
Total hardness ..	.. .. .	156
Iron .. .. .	.. .. .	None

pH value 7.6

**SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE**

No large scale sewerage works have been undertaken by the Borough Engineer during the year. The main work in this category which his department has undertaken has been the provision of sewers to new housing estates; the construction of 200 yards of nine inch and 120 yards of six inch sewers in Mosslands Drive was carried out at an approximate cost of £1,500.

**House Drainage**

Visits by sanitary inspectors in connection with same..	..	464
Drains cleansed from obstruction after service of notice	..	231
Minor repairs effected to existing drains	.. .. .	40
Entire reconstruction of existing drains	.. .. .	1
Partial reconstruction of existing drains	.. .. .	6
Drain Tests: (a) Smoke	.. .. .	39
(b) Water	.. .. .	4
(c) Colour	.. .. .	22



Cesspools emptied after service of notice	..	..	..	—
Cesspools repaired	..	..	..	—
Cesspools abolished	..	..	..	—
Choked sewers referred to Borough Engineer	..	..	..	15
Ditches and watercourses inspected	..	..	..	13
Ditches and streams cleansed	..	..	..	2
Ditches and streams—pollution remedied	..	..	..	—

## RODENT CONTROL

### Sewer Maintenance Treatments

Two routine sewer maintenance treatments were again carried out using zinc phosphide and arsenic as the rodenticides. In addition, an experimental sewer treatment was carried out using Warfarin.

Prior to the first routine treatment a 10% test baiting of 503 manholes was undertaken. The number of takes—8 complete and 9 partial—is a measure of the success of the work previously done. 128 manholes were baited as the result of the test and 32 takes, including 13 complete takes, were recorded. The second routine treatment involved baiting 168 manholes; 4 complete and 11 partial takes were recorded.

In the report for 1954, the opinion was expressed that experiments should be undertaken on the use of Warfarin in sewers. In June 1955 a trial was conducted with the co-operation of a team from the research section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The trial was directed to three infested districts in the southern part of the town. To assess the value of the treatment, a census baiting was undertaken prior to the poison treatment. 61 manholes were visited daily for ten days and takes were weighed; in this period 1,504 grams were eaten. After the Warfarin treatment, which covered 155 manholes, a second census was carried out and the post-treatment take amounted to only 47 grams. The treatment may be regarded as over 95% successful.

To assess the changes which might have occurred in these sewer sections the trial was repeated after six months. In one section the infestation was negligible; in two sections there were signs of reinfestation, though not on the scale of previous infestations. The trials give promise that by the use of Warfarin, sewer rodent control treatments can be improved.

### Surface Infestations

During the year 513 complaints of surface infestation were received compared with 367 in 1954. Details of the inspections and treatments carried out are given below in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. "Major" infestations of rats were encountered on five occasions during the year. 399 separate treatments were carried out at 351 premises by rodent operatives of the Public Health Department. 312 of these premises were treated once in the year, while reinfestation involving two treatments occurred in 33 premises; three treatments were required at three premises and four treatments at three premises. Warfarin has come to be accepted as the basic rat poison. During the year it was used in all except seven of the 399 treatments by council rodent operatives. Reinspections have been carried out on the first, third, seventh, eleventh and fourteenth days, a system which was discussed in the annual report for 1952.



	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses	Agricultural	All other (incl. Business & Industrial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	189	29,336	55	3,738	33,318
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of (a) notification or (b) survey under Damage by Pests Act (c) otherwise, i.e. when visited primarily for some other purpose ...	(a) 24	333	3	93	453
	(b) 8	586	1	102	697
	(c) 448	9,159	Nil	10,113	19,720
III. Number of properties (under II) found to be infested by rats ...	Major 2	Nil	Nil	3	5
	Minor 7	43	4	20	74
IV. Number of properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice ...	18	220	Nil	70	308
V. Number of infested properties (under III & IV) treated by the Local Authority ...	27	229	4	91	351
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4:					
(1) Treatment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
VIII. Legal Proceedings ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Numbers of "block" control schemes carried out ...	—	—	—	—	2

## NOTES

Note 1. A property means a property separately entered in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2. Council houses are included under Dwelling Houses. Premises used by Local Authority for purposes of trade are included under Business or Industrial Premises.

Sewers are not included.

Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production are included under Agricultural Properties. Combined dwelling and business premises where occupied by the same person are included under Business Premises, otherwise they are entered separately.

Note 3. II, III, IV and V excepting II (c) relate to the number of properties inspected as defined in Note 1 and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatment at each property.

## PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF SWIMMING POOLS

Additional supervision of the Corporation's three swimming pools was needed during 1955, due to heavy patronage during the good weather in July and August. 97 visits of inspection were made to them by sanitary inspectors, compared with 54 in 1954. Tests for residual chlorine amounted to 104, a substantial increase on previous years; samples for bacteriological examination numbered 81, or 31 more than during the previous year.

At Guinea Gap first class bath, 35 tests for chlorine were made, the average result being 0.58 parts per million at the inlet and 0.41 parts per million at the outlet. The corresponding averages of 31 tests at the 2nd class bath were 0.7 and 0.55 parts per million.

The maintenance of residual chlorine in the open air pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive is more difficult. At New Brighton pool the average of 24 checks gives inlet contents of 0.48 parts per million on the east and west sides, with an outlet content of 0.29. At Derby Pool, 14 tests were done and the average residual chlorine was 0.64, 0.15 and 0.06 parts per million at the inlet, centre and outlet of the pool respectively. These figures are below the desirable limit and call for the exercise of special care at periods of peak bathing loads. The results of the chlorine tests at the different pools are consistent with the results of bacteriological examinations of the water, details of which are tabulated below:—

### Derby Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli	Faecal Coli
—0	—	15	16
1—4	6	2	2
5—9	6	—	2
10—24	7	3	—
25—49	1	1	1
50—80	1	—	—
	21	21	21

### New Brighton Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli	Faecal Coli
—0	—	16	18
1—4	8	3	1
5—9	8	2	3
10—24	6	1	—
25—50	—	—	—
	22	22	22



### Guinea Gap Baths

No. of Organisms	No. of samples		
	2 days at 37°C.	Pres. Coli	Faecal Coli
—0	1	36	38
1—4	19	1	—
5—9	11	1	—
10—24	5	—	—
25—49	2	—	—
50—60	—	—	—
	38	38	38

### Chemical Examination—Specimen Analysis Guinea Gap Swimming Bath (2nd Class)

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	..	..	..	..	23,520.0
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes	..	..	..	..	0.41
4 hours	..	..	..	..	1.29
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	..	..	..	..	0.18
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	..	..	..	..	0.08
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	..	..	..	..	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	..	..	..	..	None
Combined chlorine	..	..	..	..	12,500.0
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	0.27
pH value	..	..	..	..	7.09

The sample was clear, bright and colourless.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

New legislation for the prevention of atmospheric pollution is still awaited. Meanwhile, work in this important sector of public health administration has followed the usual pattern, and has hardly proceeded beyond the fringe of the problem. It consists of conducting routine observations on industrial and commercial chimneys to enforce the byelaw which permits the emission of black smoke for two minutes in every half hour; visits to boiler houses, and discussions with managers and boiler operators. Even this class of work was of necessity curtailed during 1955, as it has been for the last three years. The number of smoke observations has fallen progressively from 352 in 1952 to 218 in 1955. However, the number of formal observations covering a full period of thirty minutes amounted to 92, which is a substantial increase on the 58 conducted in 1954. Visits were made to boiler houses on 82 occasions, which is also an improvement on the previous year. It is obvious, however, that a noticeable improvement in the cleanliness of the air cannot be achieved under present legislation, which leaves the domestic chimney untouched and which relies on "police action" for success. In a district such as Wallasey, which is largely residential, but which has small industries and public institu-



tions sited close to houses, the greatest gains can be expected from the creation of smokeless zones, within which it will be permitted to burn bituminous coal only in special industrial plant. There is every sign that many members of the public are becoming tired of the soot and smoke which they have to tolerate in a town—even if the town is *relatively* clean, as Wallasey is. Whether Wallasey people will support the creation of smokeless zones and be prepared to pay for them in the form of increased rates and direct contributions towards the cost of converting domestic grates remains to be seen.

No. of formal (half-hourly) smoke observations	..	..	92
No. of casual smoke observations	..	..	126
No. of visits to boiler-houses	..	..	82
No. of interviews	..	..	19
No. of nuisances abated	..	..	1

Table 1

Mean Monthly Rates of Deposit for Winter and Summer Periods  
October, 1954—September, 1955

Station	Rainfall		Total Dissolved Matter		Total Undissolved Matter		Total Sol	
	M.M.		Tons per sq. mile per month					
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	S
Oakdale Road Oct., 1954— March, 1955	85		10.68		15.69		26.37	
April, 1955— Sept., 1955		52		6.87		11.17		
Poulton Junior School Oct., 1954— March, 1955	81		10.97		13.22		24.19	
April, 1955— Sept., 1955		47		7.74		10.92		
Saughall Massie Oct., 1954— March, 1955	81		6.38		3.31		9.69	
April, 1955— Sept., 1955		51		3.98		2.67		
Seaview Road Oct., 1954— March, 1955	73		10.58		7.38		17.96	
April, 1955— Sept., 1955		47		6.27		6.64		

Table 2  
Mean Monthly Rates of Total Deposits for Winter and Summer Periods  
October, 1954—September, 1955

Town	Station	Total Solids	
		Tons per sq. mile per month	
		Winter	Summer
Wallasey ... ..	Oakdale Road ... ..	26.37	18.04
	Poulton Junior School ... ..	24.19	18.66
	Saughall Massie ... ..	9.69	6.65
	Seaview Road ... ..	17.97	12.91
Manchester ... ..	Philips Park ... ..	40.7	35.1
Liverpool ... ..	Vale Aigburth ... ..	11.53	9.04
Brixham ... ..	Rea Barn ... ..	10.24	5.46

Table 3  
Estimation of Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method for  
Winter and Summer Periods, October, 1954—September, 1955.  
Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide expressed as  
 $\text{Mg.SO}_3/\text{day}/100 \text{ Cm}^2$ .

Station	Winter Period	Summer Period	Oct., 1954 Sept., 1955
Oakdale Road Oct., 1954—March, 1955 April 1955—September, 1955	3.67	1.82	2.75
Poulton Junior School Oct., 1954—March, 1955 April, 1955—September, 1955	2.95	1.58	2.27
Saughall Massie Oct., 1954—March, 1955 April, 1955—September, 1955	1.16	0.55	0.86
Seaview Road Oct., 1954—March, 1955 April, 1955—September, 1955	2.86	1.38	2.12
Town Hall, Wallasey Oct. 1954—March, 1955 April, 1955—September, 1955	6.34	2.75	4.55
Bitterne Reservoir, Southampton Oct., 1954—March, 1955 April, 1955—September, 1955	1.69	0.37	1.03

## NOTE

- (1) In the above classification the figure for the winter period consists of an average of the recordings for the months of October, 1954, to March, 1955. The figure for the summer period consists of an average of the recordings for the months of April, 1955, to September 1955.
- (2) The Philips Park Station records the greatest degree of pollution of a number of stations in Manchester; it is situated in close proximity to large scale electricity, gas and colliery undertakings in addition to many other works from which atmospheric pollution may arise.

## DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

The work of disinfection after infectious disease is dealt with in Part II of the Report. The same operator also does the work of disinfesting premises of insect pests. The incidence of bed bugs continues to decline; D.D.T. is the insecticide used for this class of infestation. Benzine hexachloride in kerosene has been used to treat most of the infestations of cockroaches, but for the first time the use of dieldrin powder has been introduced. It is too early yet to assess its value. In addition to the work done by the Corporation's operator, details of which are set out below, surveillance was exercised over the hydrogen cyanide fumigation of a flour mill.

### Disinfestation

#### Inspections

(1) No. of complaints investigated .. .. .	189
(2) No. of private houses inspected as a result of (1) ..	128
(3) No. of local authority houses inspected as a result of (1)	19
(4) No. of premises other than dwelling houses inspected as a result of (1) .. .. .	46
(5) No. of premises found to be verminous:	
(a) Bed Bugs .. .. .	16
(b) Fleas .. .. .	22
(c) Cockroaches .. .. .	88
(d) Other Vermin .. .. .	44
	170

#### Notices Served and Abated

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Treated By L.A.</i>	<i>Abated Privately</i>
(6) Total No. of notices to disinfest given verbally ..	17	—	17
(7) Total No. of preliminary notices in writing .. ..	8	1	7
(8) Total No. of statutory notices	4	—	4
	29	1	28

#### Treatment by Council's Operative

(9) No. of treatments on repayment .. .. .	325
(10) No. of treatments without charge .. .. .	28
(11) Total No. of treatments .. .. .	353
(12) No. of premises covered by treatments outlined in (11)	153
(13) No. of treatments with D.D.T. Spray .. .. .	55
(14) No. of treatments with other spray insecticides ..	288
(15) No. of treatments with other methods .. .. .	10
	353



(16) Fees received, £156 18s. 6d.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

During this, the third year of the administration of this Act, 5 samples were submitted to prescribed analysts:—

<i>Type of Filling Material</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>
B.S.S. 1425: 1951	
Cotton Felt .. .. .	2
Rag Flock .. .. .	—
Washed Flock .. .. .	2
Coir Fibre .. .. .	1
B.S.S. 1762: 1951	
Wollen Mixture Felt .. .. .	—

12 premises are registered under the Act. In the main they are occupied by upholsterers whose main business is the repair or refilling of upholstered articles of furniture.

## CONTROL OF CAMPING

146 visits were made to 11 sites which were licensed for the use of tents or caravans from the 1st April to 30th September. Unlicensed camping was less frequent during 1955, necessitating only 59 inspections of eight incidents. In addition to long-term camping, two camps were held by the North Western Centre of the Caravan Club and by a troop of the Boys' Brigade on land situated on the promenade which is owned by the Corporation.

No. of licences relating to sites issued during 1955 ..	11
No. of licences relating to sites refused during 1955 ..	Nil
No. of cases of unlicensed camping detected during 1955 ..	8
No. of visits to unlicensed land .. .. .	59
No. of visits to licensed land .. .. .	146
Inspection of structures .. .. .	2,603
Nuisances abated after notice .. .. .	1

## KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND PET SHOPS

3 applications for licences to keep pet shops were received and granted during the year. This brings the total number of pet shops to 19, which is a disproportionately high number for the size of the town. All the licences are subject to standard conditions approved by the Council. These conditions are based on local conditions, regard having been taken of recommendations of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the R.S.P.C.A.

Visits to pet shops .. .. .	55
„ other premises .. .. .	92
Notices served .. .. .	3
Stable, manure pits, cleansed .. .. .	1
„ „ repaired or renewed .. .. .	—
Piggeries cleansed or whitewashed .. .. .	—
Piggeries repaired or reconstructed .. .. .	—
Other animal nuisances abated .. .. .	3

## MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Nuisances detected</i>
Schools .. .. .	99	—	—
Cinemas, dance halls, etc. .. ..	111	1	1
Sub-let rooms .. .. .	24	—	—
Public conveniences .. .. .	129	—	1
Local Land Charges (search) ..	1,609	—	—
Measurements of rooms for permitted numbers .. .. .	559		
Interviews with building contractors	391		
Offensive trades .. .. .	—		
Canal boats inspected .. .. .	—		
Other Visits .. .. .	1,516		
Cancer deaths investigated .. ..	250		
Visits in connection with same ..	407		

## REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE

This work is carried out under the direction of the Borough Surveyor. There are no ashpits in the Borough. Particulars as to the quantities of refuse and salvage disposed of in the past year are as under:—

House, etc., Refuse:—	T.	C.	Q.
Quantity tipped away .. .. .	36,160	0	0
Salvage, etc., material .. .. .	2,859	0	0
	<hr/> 39,019	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0

## PART VI.

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### *Welfare Service*

*National Assistance Act, 1948*



## WELFARE SERVICES, 1955

## Residential Accommodation

Once again the two hostels, "Lamorna", and Redcliffe", have had a busy year, both being filled to capacity during most of the period. There was at the end of the year a vacancy at each hostel, as shewn in the table below, but both were filled by the 3rd January, 1956.

At the end of the year there were 33 women and 10 men on the Waiting List for hostel accommodation compared with 36 women and 1 man at the beginning of the year.

By the end of 1955 building work at the new hostel in Moreton was almost complete and arrangements were being made for furnishing and equipping.

Below are the statistics relating to accommodation provided by, or on behalf of, the Council during 1955:

	No. <i>resident</i> on 1.1.55	Admissions <i>during</i> 1955	Discharges <i>during</i> 1955	No. <i>resident on</i> 31.12.55
"Lamorna" .. .. .	18	5	6	17
"Redcliffe" .. .. .	18	3	4	17
St. Catherine's Annexe ..	36	63	59	40
Eastham House .. .. .	1	—	—	1
David Lewis Epileptic Colony ..	4	—	—	4
Home for Epileptics, Maghull ..	3	3	2	4
Turner Memorial Home of Rest for Cripples .. .. .	2	—	—	2
"Maryland", Formby .. .. .	1	1	1	1
"Peacehaven", Southport ..	1	—	—	1
"Boxhurst", Dorking, Surrey ..	1	—	—	1
"Holm Hill", West Kirby ..	1	—	—	1
"Harlow Grange", Home for Cripples, Harrowgate .. .. .	1	—	1	Nil
"St. Cecilia's" Home for Sick, Bromely .. .. .	1	—	1	Nil
Old People's Hostel, Liverpool ..	1	—	—	Nil
Home for Blind, Bannow, St. Leonards .. .. .	1	—	—	1
"Westcliffe House" (Blind) Westgate-on-Sea .. .. .	1	—	1	Nil
Leeds House (Blind) New Brighton	Nil	1	—	1
18 Penkett Road, Wallasey ..	Nil	1	1	Nil
Blind Rehabilitation Centre, Bridgnorth .. .. .	Nil	1	1	Nil
4 Tower St., Wallasey .. .. .	12	—	—	12
8 Tower St., Wallasey .. .. .	11	8	11	8
8 Church Rd., Wallasey .. .. .	Nil	11	—	11
10 Church Rd., Wallasey .. .. .	Nil	8	—	8
Totals .. .. .	114	105	88	131

## Temporary Accommodation

The four flats in Tower Street which were established some years ago were all occupied during the year. Two families accommodated

have now been occupying flats for two years in one case and almost three years in the other. The remaining two flats have had a change of occupants as the Housing Committee were able to provide houses for the two families accommodated at the beginning of the year. One of these vacancies was filled immediately by a very urgent case; the other remained empty for two months.

In November, 1955, the conversion of 8 and 10 Church Road, into 6 flats was completed; each flat consisting of a combined living room and kitchen and two bedrooms. Before the end of the year five of these flats were occupied by homeless families.

Efforts to secure further premises suitable for conversion to this type of accommodation continue.

### **15 Percy Road**

This house was ready for occupation soon after the beginning of the year and, as arranged, the tenancy was given to a very large family who could not otherwise be housed.

### **Registration of Old People's Homes**

One new private Home for old people was registered in accordance with the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948; and the registration of another Home was cancelled at the request of the owner. There are now seven such Homes in Wallasey; all are regularly inspected by Welfare Officers to ensure that the necessary standard for registration is maintained.

### **Removal of Persons in need of care and attention**

It has not been necessary to invoke powers of compulsory removal under Section 47, of the National Assistance Act, 1948, in any new case during the year. However, in the case of one elderly woman, who was originally removed to Part III Accommodation at St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe in 1954 by means of a Court Order it has been necessary to renew this Order every three months.

### **Burial or Cremation of the Dead**

Six burials of persons who either had no relatives able to undertake the task or who were unidentified were carried out during the year. These included an unidentified male adult and an unidentified female body recovered from the Mersey at Egremont, an unidentified male body recovered from North Alfred Dock, a resident of "Lamorna" who had no relatives and two elderly persons living alone.

In all cases where the identity is known efforts are made to recover the cost of the burial.

### **Welfare of Handicapped Persons (other than Blind and Partially Sighted)**

On the 1st February the Welfare Visitor for Handicapped Persons commenced duty. Her first task was to compile, with the assistance of the Local Ministry of Labour office, a register of physically handicapped persons,—a task which took some months and necessitated many hundred of visits.



In one case alterations were carried out to a house to enable a wheel chair garage to be built. The Welfare Committee paid for the alterations and the Ministry of Health supplied the wheel chair and garage. Several more applications for alterations of this nature had been received by the end of the year.

The year in this field has been spent, largely, ascertaining the magnitude and nature of the problem.

The Welfare Committee continue to be represented on the Merseyside Joint Deaf and Dumb and Deafened Advisory Committee, the North Regional Association for the Deaf and the Merseyside Joint Committee for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.

Occasional visits are made by the Welfare Visitor to the Hard of Hearing Club, which occupies premises lent by the Corporation in Hale Road.

Below are statistics relative to persons on the Register for handicapped persons.

				<i>Aged</i>				
				16 yrs.-64 yrs.		65 yrs. and over		
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaf	..	..	..	17	13	1	1	32
Hard of Hearing	..	..	..	15	13	3	3	34
General	..	..	..	324	110	13	5	452
				---	---	---	---	---
Totals	..	..	..	356	136	17	9	518
				---	---	---	---	---

### **Protection of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital, etc.**

The furniture and effects of several people admitted to hospital or Part III Accommodation has been taken into storage at 42 Church Street during the year. It is kept safely until the owner is able to assume responsibility for it, until the owner decides to have it sold; or, if the owner dies, until the estate is settled.

Assistance is given to relations of patients in Mental Hospitals on such matters as the appointment of Receivers of Estates.

### **Recovery of Expenses from Persons liable to maintain Dependents**

It has not been necessary to apply to the Petty Sessional Court for any recovery of expenses during the year.

### **Entertainments, Outings, etc.**

The Annual River Trip, a coach outing to Rhyl and a tour of the Wirral were, once again, much enjoyed by the residents of Wallasey Corporation hostels.

At Christmas several groups of amateur entertainers visited the hostels and entertained the residents.

Gifts of flowers, fruit and reading matter were gratefully received from Churches, schools and individuals.

### **Community Welfare**

Once again it is necessary to mention the plight of the old people of this community. In particular I should like to mention the very large numbers of old people, who are not sufficiently in need of care to



warrant hostel accommodation, or who do not want to leave their own homes. Many of these people are reasonably fit for their age but need considerable help in order to live comfortable lives. There is great scope in this field for voluntary organisations and for private individuals to act as good neighbours. The regular "boost" given by, say a neighbour who will do an old person's shopping and help with his laundry will enable the old person to continue living as a normal member of the community long after he would otherwise have required official assistance in the shape of residential accommodation.

In December the Women's Voluntary Service started a pilot "Meals on Wheels" service and if this can be expanded during 1956 the old people of the type mentioned above will benefit greatly.

Loneliness is another enemy of the old and such bodies as the Wallasey Voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee do much to combat this with regular visits.

## BLIND WELFARE

### Registration of Blind Persons

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1955, 37 people were examined by Mr. W. Dunlop Hamilton. Of these 27 were found to be blind, while 1 could not be certified.

The remaining 9 were placed on the Observation Register for the Partially Sighted.

Of the 27 certified blind, blindness occurred in the following age groups:—

Birth	..	..	..	..	..	1
5-10 years	..	..	..	..	..	1
21-30	..	..	..	..	..	2
31-39	..	..	..	..	..	1
40-49	..	..	..	..	..	1
50-59	..	..	..	..	..	6
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	2
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	3
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	8
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total .. ..						<hr/> 27 <hr/>

### Statement re Incidence of Blindness in Registered new cases

	<i>Cause of Disability</i>			
	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year for whom the following is recommended				
(a) No treatment..	4	2	—	10
(b) Treatment (Medical, surgical or optical) ..	—	3	—	8

- (ii) Number of cases registered during the year at (a) (b) above, which on follow up action have received treatment .. .. — — — 8

*Ophthalmia neonatorum*

- (i) Total number of cases notified during year . . . . Nil  
 (ii) Number of cases in which:—  
     (a) Vision lost  
     (b) Vision impaired  
     (c) Treatment continuing at end of year .. .. Nil

	M.	F.	Total
No. on Register at 1st January, 1955 ..	98	106	204
No. added during year:—			
New cases .. .. .	14	13	27
Transfers from other towns .. ..	2	2	4
	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 235
Less No. of Removals from Register owing to:—			
Leaving Wallasey .. .. .	3	5	8
Deaths .. .. .	12	6	18
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 26
No. on Register at 31st December, 1955 ..	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 110	<hr/> 209

From 1st January to August 31st, one certificated Home Teacher and one Student Home Teacher were employed.

From August 31st to December 31st, 1955, two certificated Home Teachers were employed.

During the year 3,459 visits were made to Blind Persons. In addition to these visits the Home Teachers attended 33 Social functions given by organizations on behalf of the Blind.

46 Classes teaching Occupational Therapy were held at the new centre, The Friends Meeting House, Withens Lane. The attendance at these classes has greatly increased, as there are much better facilities at Withens Lane. The following crafts have been taught: Seagrass seating, string bag making, rug making, basketry, leather work, bath mat making and knitting.

Most of the goods made at these classes have been sold.

At the fete and Gala held at Central Park in July, £32 worth of goods were sold.

Handicrafts have also been taught to the Registered Blind People in their homes, and 45 classes for Braille and Moon have been held.

### Cookery Classes

Two three monthly courses have been held at the Gas Showrooms, Brighton Street, Wallasey. Six blind persons have attended each course which has proved very enjoyable and beneficial. The Home Teachers have attended all 27 classes.



## **Training and Employment**

During the year one man was given a course of social rehabilitation at the Royal National Institute Centre at Bridgnorth. A woman was successful in gaining a place at the School for Shorthand Typists, London, and commenced in August.

Another woman took a course of Industrial Rehabilitation at the Royal National Institute Centre at Torquay and has been recommended for a course of Light Engineering at Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

A man took a course of Industrial Rehabilitation at Ceres, Fifeshire, and an Engineering Course at Letchworth. He has been placed with a firm of Engineers in Liverpool.

## **Partially Sighted Register**

Two people on the Observation Register for Partially Sighted took courses.

A woman took a course in Shorthand and typing at the College of Commerce, Liverpool, commencing in September.

Another woman took a course of Industrial Rehabilitation at the centre in Torquay and is now waiting to commence employment.

## **Wireless sets**

The British Wireless for the Blind Fund generously allocated 16 new Bush Model wireless sets to the Blind in Wallasey during 1955.

## **Free Travel Vouchers**

Through the courtesy of the Wallasey Motor Bus and Ferries Committee, Registered Blind Persons still continue to receive travel vouchers enabling them to travel free on the buses and ferries.

## **Welfare Services for the Partially Sighted National Assistance Act, 1948**

There are 28 persons on the Observation Register for the Partially Sighted. During the year 108 visits were made to Partially Sighted Persons. People on this register are permitted to attend all classes and social functions held for the Blind.

Thanks are due to all those Voluntary Agencies who have given their services to the blind of Wallasey, i.e., Social functions, theatre tickets and gifts in the past twelve months and especially to members of the Rotary Club who have conveyed many people to and from these functions.





COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY  
EDUCATION COMMITTEE



Report

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer

For the Year 1955

WINSTANLEY & WATKINS, LTD., BIRKENHEAD.

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1956

## STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:*

Dr. R. B. BERRY, M.D., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:*

Dr. H. W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:*

Dr. E. J. O'REILLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Dr. ESMÉ I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Principal School Dental Officer:*

Mr. C. J. LUYA, L.D.S.

*School Dental Officers:*

Mr. W. A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.

Mr. E. G. MASON, L.D.S.

Mr. M. GOULD, L.D.S. (Part-time) (Apptd. 1/5/55)

*Dental Attendants:*

Miss A. M. BARBER

Miss E. M. BROWNE

Miss M. HARRIS

*Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:*

Mrs. A. PARKINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

*Health Visitors/School Nurses:*

Miss E. A. TEGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss A. J. EDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss C. E. MURRELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. E. E. P. NOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. W. DOVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss M. E. ASPINALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss E. M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss E. WHITBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss K. E. HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V. Certificate

Miss I. D. BELLIS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V. Certificate

Miss M. B. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. E. SIMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V. Certificate

*Visiting Specialists:*

Mr. W. D. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O.M.S. (Ophthalmic)

Mr. H. DAVIES, M.B., F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Ch.B., Ch.M., Crth (Orthopaedic)

*Physiotherapists:*

Mrs. N. F. JONES, M.C.S.P. (Res. 31/5/55)

Mr. K. JONES, M.C.S.P.

Mrs. A. ROBERTS, M.C.S.P. (Apptd. 1/9/55)

*Educational Psychologists:*

Mr. J. McLEOD, B.Sc. Ed.B.

*Social Worker:*

Mrs. U. BARRATT-LENNARD (Diploma in Social Science)

*Speech Therapists:*

Mrs. V. NEILL (nee CLAYTON), L.C.S.T.

*Administrative Staff:*

Mr. S. D. LAWSON

Mrs. M. FRANCE

Mrs. B. H. MAUNDER (Part-time)

Miss H. ANDERSON (Res. 31/3/55)

Miss L. M. P. DAVIES (Apptd. 12/4/55)



Town Hall,

Wallasey,

*June*, 1956

*To The Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.*

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am writing this foreword to the 1955 Annual Report on the School Health Service on behalf of my predecessor, Dr. R. B. Berry, who retired from the office of Principal School Medical Officer at the end of March, 1956.

It will be seen from the body of the report in what high esteem Dr. Berry was held by his colleagues. In these circumstances, it is unnecessary for me to make further comment here.

There were no fresh developments in the service during 1955, and as usual, each member of the staff contributed to the report in respect of his/her particular activities.

I should like to express my appreciation of the services of all who contributed to the work of the department during the year, and to acknowledge the co-operation from the Director of Education and his staff, and the support of the members of the Education Committee.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL,

Principal School Medical Officer.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. Hall, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, makes the following observations:—

There are no major changes to report in the service during the year. The standard of health of Wallasey school children has remained good. It was expected that after the exceptionally good summer that all the school children would be in good health during the autumn term. However, a comparison between the attendance registers in Junior and Infants' Schools for November 1954 and November 1955 showed no appreciable change.

The report includes the figures for the first full year of B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen-year-old school children. This procedure seems to be establishing itself and is well received by the majority of parents. In this work every effort is being made to work in full collaboration with the Mill Lane Chest Clinic who undertake to investigate all positive tuberculin reactors and their families.

The Wallasey Child Guidance Clinic is still without a Child Psychiatrist. A few cases have been seen during the year by Dr. Pinkerton either at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, or at Alder Hey Hospital, Liverpool. It is not very satisfactory for Wallasey cases to have to travel so far to be seen and treated. It is regretted that the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board have not so far been able to appoint an additional Child Psychiatrist to work in Wallasey and the Wirral. There is still great scope for the promotion of good mental health. In my opinion the Maternity and Child Welfare Service, together with the Health Visitors' work in the home must play an important part in bringing this about.

The Artificial Sunlight Clinic has been as busy as ever during the year and it is found that many children with poor weight or fickle appetites benefit by the treatment.

Courses of corrective breathing exercises are given to children who have had their tonsils and adenoids removed. Towards the end of the year we invited the co-operation of the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists of the local hospital to advise on the cases which would particularly benefit by breathing exercises.

Another group of special cases which receive treatment from the School Physiotherapists is the asthmatic group. Those in attendance at Elleray Park Special School receive their treatment on the school premises, the others attending for treatment at the School Clinics.

Every opportunity is taken by both the Doctors and the School Nurses in teaching health and hygiene to the children in schools or at the School Clinics. The School Health Service in Wallasey is always willing to provide a speaker at Parent/Teacher Association meetings.



During the year most defects were found under the heading of Eye diseases, defective vision and squint. There were 1,360 errors of refraction including squint. Glasses were prescribed in 733 cases.

The general standard of cleanliness of the children continued to improve. This is largely the result of the continuous untiring efforts of the School Nurses, who during the year carried out a grand total of 28,979 hygiene inspections in the schools.

There is still room for much improvement in the oral hygiene of many of the children attending Secondary Modern and Special Schools and my remarks in last year's report on the more regular use of the toothbrush still hold good.

The Wallasey School Health Service will soon be losing their Principal School Medical Officer, Dr. Berry, who will be retiring at the end of March after twenty-two years service. Although rarely seen in the schools, it is largely due to the wise experienced advice of the Principal School Medical Officer in the background that the service has been built up to its present state of efficiency.

I would like to thank Dr. Berry from us all for all the kind advice he has given us and wish him every happiness in his retirement.

Dr. O'Reilly, School Medical Officer, submits the following observations:—

The most interesting occurrence in the health of the school children during the past year was the prevalence of infectious troubles during the Autumn. Colds were almost universal in September and October, with coughs and running noses. This was followed during the next two months by what might be called an epidemic of septic throats. And all this was in children whose bodies were still bronzed by the sunshine of the previous hot summer, which confirms that sunbathing, though pleasant, does not keep infection away.

Also very prevalent during this year were verrucae. Other types of foot infection were unusually common during the summer months. These were successfully treated at the Minor Ailment Clinics.

Otherwise the picture is one of steady improvement. Indeed the improvement was almost excessive in one respect. Instead of our main worry being the under-nourished child, we may soon be faced with the problem of the hypertrophic child. Quite a few mothers have asked advice during the year on how to deal with the unduly obese youngster. The cause, in the vast majority of cases, is overeating. It may be of some significance that it occurs most often in an "only child" who lacks playmates and whose chief interest has become focused on gastronomic delights. The main reason why advice is sought



is the self-consciousness which the condition produces in the victim, or his mother. Another reason is that flat feet and deformed ankles are often caused by overweight. The cure is not easy because it calls for self-restraint. However, in suitable cases, some of the new drugs have proved very effective.

In the audiometric survey, of the 1,630 children tested, 3.2% were found to have defective hearing in at least one ear. Most of them, 2.3% of the total, recovered after treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinics, and 0.9% were referred to hospital. As usual, the majority of these latter cases suffered from diseases like chronic-otitis media and even the skill of the surgeon could not always restore full hearing.

A shadow was cast over the end of the year by the news of the impending departure of Dr. Berry for whom, I believe, the staff entertained affection as well as admiration.

Dr. Esmé Grant, School Medical Officer, makes the following remarks:—

There have been no major changes in the pattern of the School Health Service during the past year, and the routine work has been carried out smoothly and, I think, efficiently.

The standard of physical and mental health has been maintained at a fairly high level and any defects found at school medical inspections have been dealt with either directly by the School Medical Officers or by referring them to their own general practitioner for his attention. I am glad to say that I think a closer liaison has been established between the general practitioner and School Medical Officers, and I hope that this will become even stronger as time goes on; after all, our ultimate aim should be the welfare of the child, and it should not matter by whom this is achieved.

I have been especially impressed, recently, by the improvement in the standard of cleanliness in the primary and secondary schools visited by me. It is a comparatively rare occurrence to encounter a dirty head, or dirty underwear, in the course of a school medical inspection, and I think the Health Visitors are to be congratulated on their tireless efforts in achieving this satisfactory state of affairs. There will, of course, always be a few black sheep in the fold, but this is inevitable even in the most perfect Welfare States.

It is very pleasant to work in the many modern, up-to-date schools where the lighting, heating and accommodation are so much improved, although one has, regretfully, to record the fact that already, in some schools, the medical room has been appropriated because of the ever-growing need for more classrooms. However, the majority of head teachers always try to give us as good accommodation as possible to

work in—often their own rooms, at no little inconvenience to themselves—but there are still a few who regard us as a necessary evil and think that any corner will do; to the former group, I once again tender my thanks for their co-operation and hospitality, and to the latter, I hope my words may have a salutary effect.

The Physiotherapy department and its staff are very helpful and may be regarded as a very valuable adjunct to the School Health Service. Sunlight, breathing exercises, and remedial exercises are most useful and the parents of children who attend are most grateful for the excellent results achieved in this sphere.

The Minor Ailment Clinics continue to be well attended and complaints vary from cuts, sprains, spots and bruises to bronchitis, malnutrition, discharging ears and psychological disturbance. Treatment is perforce limited and not elaborate, but we are at least able to help the parents with our advice and reassure them where necessary.

Sleep is still a vexed problem, and few parents seem to manage to get their children to bed at an early hour; more and more frequently does one hear the parent say that the child will not go to bed until some television or radio programme has been seen or heard! I am sure that the frequently voiced complaints of “nerves” and “highly strung” are due to lack of refreshing sleep and poor discipline at home.

Mr. C. J. Luya, Principal School Dental Officer, submits the following observations:—

During 1955 the staff consisted of three full-time dental officers, and one part-time dental officer who commenced duty on the 1st May, 1955, together with three full-time dental attendants, and one part-time attendant. It was also possible to retain the services of a local medical practitioner on a sessional basis, for the giving of anaesthetics. The combined services of these part-time employees amounted to the equivalent of half a full-time dental officer—although there were occasions when the dental officer was able to attend for three sessions only. Fortunately this part-time dental officer had some knowledge of orthodontics and was able to treat a considerable number of cases.

Wallasey also enjoys the advantage of being within easy reach of the Liverpool Dental Hospital, whose orthodontic department is always ready to examine and advise on difficult cases and, if necessary, will take cases for treatment.

The advent of a young dental officer, even if only part-time, was most welcome, as there is a tendency for the staffs of all school dental services to become increasingly middle aged, due to the acute shortage of dentists generally and the reluctance of young men to join school dental services.



The situation is particularly acute on Merseyside where the County Boroughs of Wallasey, Birkenhead, Bootle and Liverpool, together with the Lancashire County Council and Cheshire County Council are all competing for dental officers—to say nothing of the dentists in private practice who cannot get assistants. The position is such that school dental clinics must make the best of their existing staffs.

Under such circumstances it was impossible to make a complete yearly circuit of the schools examining and treating during the year, and the situation was complicated by the fact that when the examination of infant pupils took place, the attendance of parents slowed down the actual work of examination.

In view of the impossibility of making a circuit of the schools within a reasonable period, it cannot be too widely known that appointments for children to see school dentists can be made at any time by parents, teachers, school nurses and any person interested, and that the idea still current that treatment can only be obtained as the result of a school inspection is quite incorrect, as, in fact, a large number of the children treated are seen as the results of such appointments.

The dental clinic at Moreton which can only be staffed on a part-time basis at the moment needs a full-time dental officer.

Regrettably there seems little improvement in the condition of children's teeth; the deterioration which commenced when rationing ended seems to be continuing and appears to be particularly marked in the youngest age groups. It has never been a habit in this report to blame sweet eating as a major factor causing decay, but the very spectacular increase in the amount of sweets, chocolate, and biscuits now bought and eaten by children must be having some adverse effect. A parent, questioned on this point recently, said her children did not eat many sweets, not much more than two ounces each per day, and it is only necessary to walk into a sweet shop near a school when the children are coming or going, to see what is going on. No teeth will survive in a mouth which is full of sweetstuff most of the day.

It is gratifying to report that the prejudice against preserving teeth by means of fillings seems to be becoming less, partly due to the propaganda efforts of school dental services over the years, and partly due to the private dentists who treat children under the National Health Service and use their influence in favour of conservative treatment.

There are a very large number of children (and indeed citizens of all ages and classes) whose teeth literally fall to pieces faster than any dentist can repair them in spite of every care and attention. If a



good case can be made out for increased resistance to dental decay in persons who live in areas where the water they drink has a naturally high fluorine content, the case for artificial fluoridation on a national scale seems unanswerable.

The very large number of homes where both parents are out at work provides an awkward problem for dental officers. Again and again small children attend the clinics alone or accompanied only by a brother or sister, and when an extraction with an anaesthetic is needed, the absence of both parents places the dentist in a dilemma. Often a child has toothache and no-one likes to turn patients away in such a case, but the extraction of a tooth is a minor surgical operation and to perform one on a small child without being certain that the parents know about it or would consent, is asking for trouble, and often it is doubtful, even if treated, whether a patient would be properly escorted home or that there would be anyone at home on arrival. Headteachers of schools are most co-operative in such cases, but often the patient should go home after treatment and not back to school. Such cases are treated on their merits, but there is a limit to the responsibility a school dental officer can be expected to undertake and many children have to be refused until a parent or adult can attend with them.

Some of the equipment at the dental clinics is very old, particularly two of the dental engines, whilst other apparatus has become out-of-date, particularly at "Thornville" dental clinic. Water Street clinic is excellent and up-to-date. Merton Road dental clinic is good but cramped for space. Moreton dental clinic is good but depressing as, facing due north, no sun shines into it. "Thornville" dental clinic is, of course, old and difficult to keep clean, but has the great advantage of being in the most central area of the town. However, the problem of the future for the public services is not going to be premises but staff. Dentists were in short supply in 1955 and there seems every prospect that there will be fewer and fewer as the years pass.

Mr. H. Davies, Orthopaedic Surgeon, comments as follows:—

The general pattern of the work at the Wallasey and Moreton Clinics have remained essentially similar to that of the previous year, with the simple postural errors of childhood predominating. *Pes valgus* is by far the commonest condition amongst the pre-school and school age groups. Fortunately its condition is very responsive to treatment and we have a high incidence of cures. Knock knees and *genu valgum* has shown a tendency to increase during the later years, and is almost certainly attributable to the fact that the younger children of today appear to put on weight quicker and at an earlier stage in their development. The response to treatment is excellent, and very few now require the radical corrective measures of earlier times.

We are still short of our ambition to provide a Cerebral Palsy establishment for the necessary comprehensive treatment of the

Spastic child, but on the whole we are pleased with the line of therapy that they are receiving from our enthusiastic physiotherapists.

There was one new case of Tuberculosis which had to be transferred to Leasowe where there are adequate facilities for these cases.

Similarly two cases of severe Scoliosis were sent to the special scoliotic centre at Oswestry.

Despite the comprehensive arrangements of the National Health Service, the school clinics by working in partnership have certainly justified their continuance.

### **PHYSIOTHERAPY REPORT, 1955**

The following points are worthy of note:—

1. Although the number of patients treated has increased, the number of treatments given has decreased. This is explained by the greater number of individual treatments now being given.

2. The rather dramatic fall in the number of remedial exercises for the month of December, is due to the fact that only one physiotherapist was working, and during that month apart from Group Treatments at Elleray Park School, mostly individual treatments were given.

3. The reduction in the number of U.V.R.s for December, (usually a busy month) is explained by the fact that although there was the usual seasonal increase in the actual number of patients receiving U.V.R. the Moreton children were treated once weekly only. Booster doses were given to obviate this drawback.



	Thursday Attend'cs.	Discharges	New Pts.	U.V.R.	Ts. & As.	Asthma	Rem. Exercises
January ..	68	10	41	492	43	64	204
February ..	119	33	89	425	48	91	470
March ..	115	26	61	762	39	89	462
April ..	78	31	55	585	4	65	337
May ..	81	29	47	601	16	73	512*
June ..	75	21	29	267	44	76	420*
July ..	—	—	15	180	18	68	236*
August ..	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	102	45	90	433	64	62	438
October ..	98	31	71	447	72	84	432
November ..	95	33	69	472	60	98	452
December ..	69	14	44	303	—	66	137*
TOTALS..	940	273	611	4,972	408	836	4,100

\*One physiotherapist only working.

Total Physiotherapy cases on register	..	..	..	1,812
Total Attendances	..	..	..	10,156
Discharges	..	..	..	273
New Cases	..	..	..	611
Orthopaedic Patients in Maintained Schools only	..	..	..	843
Total cases treated in 1955	..	..	..	2,085



**REPORT of Mr. HORACE DAVIES, Orthopaedic Surgeon**

Number of Sessions held at the Authority's Clinics .. 43

Number of New Cases .. .. 335

Number of Re-examinations .. .. 635

	Disease Categories	New Cases				Re-examinations				Discharged			
		Pre-Sch Age		School Age		Pre-Sch Age		School Age		Cured	Relieved	Left	Treatment Refused
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Congenital Deformities	Trunk .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Upper Limb ..	2	4	—	3	7	2	1	3	1	—	—	—
	Lower Limb ..	—	2	5	1	3	3	5	4	5	—	—	—
Acquired Deformities	Flat Foot .. ..	32	22	54	59	48	18	142	124	81	—	3	—
	Hallux Valgus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	—	—	—
	Postural Kyphosis and Scoliosis ..	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	16	2	—	—	—
	Knock Knee .. ..	27	24	6	4	38	27	7	20	34	—	—	—
	Bow Leg .. ..	4	4	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	5	10	10	16	7	5	18	24	12	—	—	—
Affections of Skeleton	Rickets .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	2	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Affections of Nervous System	Spastic Paralysis ..	2	—	—	3	2	3	13	18	—	—	—	—
	Infantile Paralysis Peripheral ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—
	Nerve Lesions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	2	1	—	—	—	2	6	2	—	—	—	—
Affections of Bone	Osteomyelitis T.B. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Affections of Joints	T.B. .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-T.B. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Affections of Spine	T.B. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Non-T.B. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affections of Epiphysis		—	—	2	6	—	—	10	10	5	—	—	—
Affections of soft tissues		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Complications of Trauma		—	1	3	2	—	—	4	5	3	—	1	—
Cases re-referred to Clinic and found normal		—	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	—

## SPEECH THERAPY

Mrs. V. Neill, Speech Therapist, makes the following comments:—

Total number of Attendances .. .. .	1,950
Number of Patients who have received regular treatment during the year .. .. .	86
Number of Patients who have received treatment at intervals during the year .. .. .	103
Number of Patients admitted .. .. .	31
Number of Patients discharged .. .. .	60

### Classification of New Admissions

Simple Dyslalia .. .. .	7
Multiple Dyslalia .. .. .	7
Stammer .. .. .	10
Stammer and Dyslalia .. .. .	2
Stammer and Hypernasality .. .. .	1
Alalia .. .. .	1
Retarded Speech Development .. .. .	3
	<hr/>
	31
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### Classification of Patients Discharged

Cured .. .. .	19
Placed on Supervision List .. .. .	12
Discharged from Supervision List .. .. .	19
Left School .. .. .	3
Non-co-operative .. .. .	6
Receiving Treatment at Hospital .. .. .	1
	<hr/>
	60
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It is satisfactory to note that the monthly averages of attendances have been maintained this year, although they drop considerably during the school holidays. For this reason, these weeks are now devoted to the many patients on the waiting list, although the severe cases, receiving regular treatment, continue throughout the year. Contact with the Clinic is thus maintained and much parental anxiety is avoided during the delay until regular treatment can commence.

It has been gratifying to find that this scheme has proved a success, for about half the number of those discharged this year have been patients attending only at intervals.

Only thirty cases have been referred this year, as compared with over one hundred-and-fifty in 1954. This has helped to keep the waiting list in a more manageable order, although there are still ninety-five children awaiting treatment. With many cases showing

improvement, however, it is hoped that many more will be discharged in 1956, and thus make it possible to admit more new cases for regular treatment.

Many parents come to the Clinic extremely anxious because they have been informed that their children are backward in reading owing to their speech problems. It is true that reading and speech difficulties are sometimes found together, when sound and symbol discriminations are poor, but so many others are able to read, even though their pronunciation may be faulty, that this statement is not completely accurate. I should like to stress this point most emphatically, and suggest that teachers reassure parents when giving advice on speech problems and so avoid the danger of making a child speech conscious.

I should like to thank all members of the School Health Service for their interest and co-operation during the past twelve months.

### **B.C.G. VACCINATIONS, 1955**

Number of children vaccinated	..	..	..	..	660
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### **DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1955**

During the year 146 children of school age were immunised for the first time, while 858 received a reinforcing dose.

### **Elleray Park Open-Air C. School**

During the year 16 children were admitted, the classification of their defects or diseases being as follows:—

Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Asthma, Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anaemia, Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nervous Irritability	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paralysis after Polio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Debility	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cong. Morbis Cordis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatic Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Debility, Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
								<hr/>
								16
								<hr/>

Of the eighteen pupils who left during the year, eleven were considered fit to return to an ordinary school, three left on reaching the age of sixteen years, three left the district, and one is now receiving home teaching.

The number of pupils on the roll at 31st December was 98, including one pupil temporarily in hospital.



## SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE SCHOOL HEALTH NURSES DURING THE YEAR 1955

### Infestation with Vermin

Cleanliness Surveys .. .. .	104
Re-visits .. .. .	117
No. of Sessions re Cleansing at Clinics .. .. .	46
No. of Examinations .. .. .	28,979
No. of Individual Children found unclean .. .. .	727

### Home Visits

Cleanliness .. .. .	281
Medical Treatment .. .. .	428
Hospital References .. .. .	24
Miscellaneous .. .. .	415
B.C.G. .. .. .	17

### Other

Visits to Nursery Class .. .. .	10
Special Visits to Schools .. .. .	150
Visits to Special Schools .. .. .	7
Sessions for Medical Inspections .. .. .	273
Sessions for Medical Re-Inspections .. .. .	6
Sessions at Minor Ailments Clinics .. .. .	741
Sessions at Ophthalmic Clinics .. .. .	68
Sessions on Vision Testing of 8 year old Pupils .. .. .	24
Sessions on Weighing and Measuring (Med. Inspection)	60
Sessions spent on Surveys .. .. .	258
Total Visits .. .. .	1,449
Total Sessions .. .. .	1,476

## EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST'S REPORT ON THE SCHOOL'S PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE, 1955

In the year ended December 31st 1955, 395 children were dealt with. 46 were referred to the Child Guidance Clinic, whilst 349 were seen because of some educational problem.

The children referred to the Child Guidance Clinic who were found to have some psychiatric problem are classified below:—

Emotional immaturity .. .. .	4
Delinquent tendencies .. .. .	5
Habit disorders .. .. .	6
Tension habits .. .. .	3
Behaviour disorders—aggressive, sexual .. .. .	11
Emotional instability .. .. .	5
Truancy .. .. .	7
Nervousness .. .. .	5
	<hr/>
	46
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Treatment and disposal were as follows:—

1. Case closed, much improved .. .. .	26
2. Advice only .. .. .	3
3. Approved school .. .. .	1
4. Closed—non-co-operation .. .. .	2
5. Referred to P.S.M.O. .. .. .	1
6. Referred to Children's Officer .. .. .	2
7. Referred to psychiatrist for treatment .. .. .	2
8. Current cases at clinic .. .. .	9
	<hr/>
	46

In connection with the above cases, the educational psychologist conducted the following interviews and visits:—

Individual test interviews .. .. .	51
Subsequent Individual Interviews .. .. .	117
Parent interviews .. .. .	123
Home visit .. .. .	1
Visits to Remand Home .. .. .	4
Visits to Children's Home .. .. .	2
Visits to Juvenile Court .. .. .	4
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	302

In addition, some of the school visits recorded below were in connection with these cases.

Only 12 appointments were able to be made for children to be seen by Dr. Pinkerton, Psychiatrist at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead.

Despite the extra work in Child Guidance work which continues to fall upon the educational psychologist and social worker because of the absence of a visiting psychiatrist, most of the activity at Church Street is still educational in nature. The psychologist's educational activities are summarised as under:—

Individual test interviews .. .. .	262
11+ Classification .. .. .	12
12+ and 13+ Review .. .. .	80
Pre-nursing candidates .. .. .	15
Advice .. .. .	78
Reference to P.S.M.O. (backwardness) .. .. .	16
Attainment testing .. .. .	61
Individual coaching sessions .. .. .	104
Parent interviews .. .. .	76
Home visits .. .. .	5
Group testing sessions .. .. .	12
11+ Classification .. .. .	7
12+ and 13+ Review .. .. .	1
N.F.E.R. Survey .. .. .	4
	<hr/>

In addition, 284 school visits were made; classified according to type of schools these were:—

Secondary .. .. .	82
Grammar .. .. .	12
Modern .. .. .	57
Technical .. .. .	13
Junior .. .. .	113
Mixed .. .. .	21
Infants .. .. .	33
Special .. .. .	24
Private .. .. .	3
Further education establishments .. .. .	8
	<hr/>
	284

Junior school children who are retarded in reading but who are not mentally backward continue to receive remedial teaching in small groups at the educational clinic. 41 children have attended these classes during the year. Of these, 15 were carried forward to 1956 as still being in need of assistance.

In addition to taking these remedial classes, the remedial teacher has tested 87 children individually in school.

The Social Worker's duties are divided between co-operation with the educational psychologist in clinic work on the one hand, and school welfare work on the other. Her activities are analysed under these two heads:—

	<i>Clinic Work</i>	<i>School Welfare</i>	<i>Total</i>
Home visits .. .. .	833	252	1,085
Clinic interviews .. .. .	287	23	310
School inquiries .. .. .	240	219	459
Other inquiries .. .. .	411	183	594
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	1,771	677	2,448

If the work of the Educational and Child Guidance Clinics is to be successful, good relationship with the children who are attending, as well as their parents, is essential. It is felt that this state of affairs has been well maintained and that despite the unprepossessing appearance of the premises, parents have been genuinely glad to bring their children, appreciative of the sympathetic approach to their problems. Mention should also be made of the cordial co-operation which had always been forthcoming from other social agencies, in particular, officers of the School Health service, the Children's Service and Probation Service, with whom the clinic staff regularly comes into contact.



### School Meals Service, 1955

Miss. Dean, Organiser of School Meals, observes as follows:—

The year 1955 is the first year since the School Meals Service became established in which a new kitchen or dining room has not been opened, nevertheless the number of children having dinners continues to show an increase. A census taken in October 1955 gives 5,922 as the number having dinners which is an increase of 451 on the number in the previous year.

The School Meals Service has a two-fold purpose firstly to provide a meal of high nutritional value and secondly to provide opportunity for social training so that eating is transformed into dining in the wider social sense.

With regard to the nutritional value of the meal the menus are planned with care and regular check is made of all commodities used to ascertain that the standard required by the Ministry is attained. That this is achieved is shown in the report given by Her Majesty's Inspectors after their recent Inspection.

The opportunity for social training during the meal is being afforded in some of the Secondary Schools by the institution of the 'Family or Table Service'. This service gives the school meal some of the best characteristics of the home meal. Small groups dine together as families, thus each child is able to have the size of helping suited to his needs and because of the need to serve others at the table before oneself it gives training in self discipline and thought for others.

This type of service is being adopted in a modified form in a junior school with very good results and it is hoped to expand it still further by introducing it in a school receiving meals from a central kitchen.

### Report on Physical Education, 1955

Mr. Clare, Organiser of Physical Training, makes the following comments:—

Satisfactory work and progress can be reported in all branches of Physical Education in Wallasey schools during 1955. Improvement of indoor facilities in Primary Schools has continued, but there are still schools where overcrowding requires the hall to be used as a classroom. In such schools, despite the co-operation of Head Teachers in making possible a certain amount of indoor work, conditions hamper progress. The modern Physical Education lesson, giving scope for more individual and freer movement, and involving climbing and heaving activities on large apparatus, requires more space than the more formal lessons of the past. In order to carry out a full, progressive scheme of

Physical Education indoor space is required, not only for normal lessons, but for alternative activities on the frequent occasions, especially in winter, when organised games have to be cancelled.

Work on modern lines as recommended by the Ministry of Education has much to commend it, especially in focussing attention on the development of the individual child and in allowing the teacher more scope in planning and devising the work. Effective preparation, however, perhaps requires more time than can reasonably be given by non-specialist teachers, especially by those who have little aptitude for the work. In addition, very full notes of lessons and close liaison between teachers are required in order to ensure that work throughout the school retains a measure of continuity. Although it is impossible to devise a syllabus that will fully cater for the needs of children and the varying conditions in all schools, it would probably be helpful if a scheme of work in table form were compiled which could be undertaken by the majority of schools and which could be supplemented by the teacher to suit individual needs and facilities.

In Secondary Schools, apart from the obvious aim of assisting in the full normal physical development of the child, an aim of increasing importance is to give children an interest in healthy, physical activity which will be retained after the child leaves school. The national team games, admirable though they are for children and young people, can only cater for a small proportion of those who, after school, are sufficiently expert to win a place in a team. The scope of the Physical Education programme in Secondary Schools, especially during the final years of the course, is being widened to include more individual and diverse activities. Swimming, athletics and lawn tennis are now included in the curricula for both boys and girls, and badminton, camping, hill walking and similar activities are carried on under the voluntary supervision of teachers after school hours and during holiday periods.

# MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1955

## MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE I.

### (A) PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Entrants .. .. .	1,508
Second Age Group .. .. .	1,401
Third Age Group .. .. .	1,079
Total .. .. .	<u>3,988</u>
Other Periodic Inspections .. .. .	—

### (B) OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections .. .. .	2,359
Number of Re-inspections .. .. .	293
Total .. .. .	<u>2,652</u>

### (C) PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Group	For Defective Vision (Excluding Squint)	For any of the other Conditions Recorded in Table IIA	Total Individual Pupils
(a) Entrants ..	48	278	255
(b) Second Age Group ..	69	106	157
(c) Third Age Group ..	81	86	157
Total (A-C) ..	198	470	569



TABLE II(A)

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year 1955.

Disease or Defect	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not Requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not Requiring Treatment
Skin .. .. .	54	38	109	—
Eyes—(a) Vision .. .. .	198	147	31	3
(b) Squint .. .. .	27	22	6	—
(c) Other .. .. .	20	13	88	4
Ears—(a) Hearing .. .. .	18	17	10	2
(b) Otitis Media .. .. .	18	16	7	—
(c) Other .. .. .	17	7	139	14
Nose and Throat .. .. .	80	167	157	16
Speech .. .. .	14	20	11	2
Cervical Glands .. .. .	3	41	3	—
Heart and Circulation .. .. .	3	16	13	3
Lungs .. .. .	29	71	51	10
Developmental—				
(a) Hernia .. .. .	7	18	—	—
(b) Other .. .. .	15	49	13	2
Orthopaedic—				
(a) Posture .. .. .	6	20	1	—
(b) Flat Feet .. .. .	85	32	32	—
(c) Other .. .. .	42	67	111	8
Nervous System—				
(a) Epilepsy .. .. .	2	6	—	—
(b) Other .. .. .	10	29	27	4
Psychological—				
(a) Development .. .. .	14	3	16	1
(b) Stability .. .. .	2	18	28	—
Other .. .. .	4	2	860	49

TABLE II(B)

Classification of the General Condition of Children inspected during the year in Age Groups.

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ..	1,508	1,114	73.9	376	24.9	18	1.2
Second Age Group ..	1,401	1,103	78.7	291	20.8	7	0.5
Third Age Group ..	1,079	840	77.85	228	21.13	11	1.02
Other Periodic Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3,988	3,057	% of Col. 2 76.66	895	% of Col. 2 22.44	36	% of Col. 2 0.9

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS OR INTENDING  
TEACHERS.**—Min. of Education Circ. 249.

Total No. examined . . 65

Teachers				Intending Teachers			
Male ..	..	..	1	Male ..	..	..	10
Female ..	..	..	—	Female ..	..	..	54
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total ..	..	..	1	Total ..	..	..	64
<hr/>				<hr/>			

TABLE III.

**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN**

(1) Total Number of Examinations in the Schools by School Nurses or other Authorised Persons .. .. .	28,979
(2) Total Number of Individual Pupils found to be infested	727
(3) Number of Individual Pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Notices were issued under Sec. 54 (2) Education Act, 1944	—
(4) Number of Individual Pupils in respect of whom Cleansing Orders were issued under Sec. 54 (3) Education Act, 1944	—

TABLE IV.

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools).

**GROUP 1.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN**

(Excluding Uncleanliness (see Table III).

					No. of Cases Treated or under Treatment during the Year	
					By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm (i) Scalp .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
(ii) Body .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—
Scabies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	—
Impetigo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	158	2
Other Skin Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100	6
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					259	8

TABLE IV (*contd.*)**GROUP 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT**

	No. of Cases Dealt with	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and Other, excluding Errors of Refraction and Squint .. .. .	365	not known
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	1,360	not known
Total .. .. .	1,725	—
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were:—		
(a) Prescribed .. .. .	733	No information available
(b) Obtained .. .. .	No information available	do.

**GROUP 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT**

	No. of Cases Treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment:—		
(a) For Diseases of the Ear .. .. .	—	6
(b) For Adenoids and Chronic Tonsillitis .. .. .	—	195
(c) For other Nose and Throat Conditions .. .. .	—	23
Received other Forms of Treatment ..	222*	15
Total .. .. .	222*	239

\*At Authority's Minor Ailments Clinics.

**GROUP 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS**

(a) Number Treated as In-Patients in Hospitals .. .. .	21	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number Treated Otherwise, e.g. in Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	843	No information available



TABLE IV (*contd.*)  
**GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT**

	Number of Cases Treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of Pupils Treated at Child Guidance Clinics .. .. .	—	18

**GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY**

	Number of Cases Treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
	*189	—

\*86 attending regularly.

103 on supervision list. Seen at irregular intervals.

**GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN**

	Number of Cases Treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments ..	2,955	Not known
(b) Other—		
General—Medical .. .. .	—	98
General—Surgical .. .. .	—	206
Total .. .. .	2,955	304

TABLE V.

# DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1955

(1)	Number of Pupils Inspected—						
	(a) Periodic Age Groups	..	..	..	..	..	4,939
	(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	..	3,111
							<hr/>
	Total (1)	..	..				8,050
							<hr/>
(2)	Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	6,068
(3)	Number offered treatment	..	..	..	..	..	5,875
(4)	Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	5,344
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	..	..				8,678
(6)	Half-days devoted to—						
	(a) Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	57
	(b) Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	1,549
							<hr/>
	Total (6)	..	..				1,606
							<hr/>
(7)	Fillings: (a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	3,410
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	122
							<hr/>
	Total (7)	..	..				3,532
							<hr/>
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled: (a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	3,261
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	119
							<hr/>
	Total (8)	..	..				3,380
							<hr/>
(9)	Extractions: (a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	1,551
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	4,067
							<hr/>
	Total (9)	..	..				5,618
							<hr/>
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	..	..	..	..	..	3,321
(11)	Other Operations: (a) Permanent Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	1,400
	(b) Temporary Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	—
							<hr/>
	Total (11)	..	..				1,400
							<hr/>

## MINOR AILMENTS AND OTHER CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton .. Road, Wallasey .. .. Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton .. .. Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey .. ..	Minor Ailments  Minor Ailments Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
	(p.m.)	—	—
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey .. ..	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Hamilton) and Minor Ailments (11.0 a.m. to noon)
		Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton .. ..	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey .. ..	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Hamilton) as required
	(pm.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey .. ..  Other Clinics .. ..	Minor Ailments  Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Hamilton) (Fortnightly) —
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton .. Road, Wallasey .. .. Health Centre, Moreton .. Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey .. ..	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic Minor Ailments Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey .. ..  Health Centre, Moreton .. Health Centre, Water .. Street, Wallasey .. ..	Immunisation (1st and 3rd Wednes- day of each month) — —



Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey .. .. Health Centre, Moreton .. Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey .. ..	Minor Ailments Minor Ailments Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey .. ..  Health Centre, Moreton  Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey .. ..	Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic (Mr. Davies), (Except every 4th Thursday) do. (every 4th Thursday) —
Friday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey .. .. Health Centre, Moreton .. Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey .. ..	Minor Ailments Minor Ailments Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey .. .. Health Centre, Moreton ..  Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey .. ..	— Immunisation (Fortnightly) —
Saturday	(a.m.)	—	—

### SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	Health Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton

Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Thursday	(a.m.)	Health Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton
Friday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey
Saturday	(a.m.)	School Dental Clinic, 47 Liscard Village, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey

**CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC***\*(Psychiatric Department)*

50 Church Street, Wallasey.

\*(Discontinued on resignation of Psychiatrist on 31/7/53. Post still vacant.)

**SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS**

Monday	(a.m.)	Vaughan Road J. M. School, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey

Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park School, Wallasey
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey
Friday	(a.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey
	(p.m.)	Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton

### PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINICS

Monday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L.) Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (U.V.L.)
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Individual Treatment) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (Remedial Exercises)
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) Congregational Church Hall, Princess Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises)
	(p.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (Individual Treatment)
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey (U.V.L.) Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises)
	(p.m.)	Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey (U.V.L.)
Thursday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises)



	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (Orthopaedic Specialist's Clinic once per month) Health Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (U.V.L.)
Friday	(a.m.)	Elleray Park Special School, Elleray Park Road, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) School Clinic, Merton Rd., Wallasey (U.V.L.)
	(p.m.)	Grosvenor Assembly Rooms, Grosvenor St., Wallasey (Remedial Exercises) Health Centre, Water Street, Wallasey (Remedial Exercises)

## HANDICAPPED PUPILS—YEAR 1955

Details	Blind	Partially Blind	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Delicate	Phy- sically Handi- capped	Educa- tionally Sub- Normal	Mal- adjusted	Epilep- tic
(A) Placed during the year in Special Schools or Homes .. ..	—	—	—	—	11	5	16	1	2
(B) Ascertained during the year as requiring education at Special Schools or Boarding Homes .. ..	—	—	—	—	8	4	17	—	2
(C) Attending Special Schools:—									
Day Pupils .. ..	—	1	3	1	47	46	100	—	2
Boarding Pupils ..	2	2	6	3	—	1	3	1	1
Boarded in Homes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Attending Independ- ent Schools under arrangements made by the Authority ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Total .. ..	2	3	9	4	47	48	104	2	5
(D) Being educated:—									
In Hospital .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	18	—	—	—
At Home .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
(E) Requiring places in Special Schools at 31/1/56 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—

Number of children reported during the year:—

(a) Under Sec. 57(3) .. .. 4

(b) „ „ 57(4) .. .. —

(c) „ „ 57(5) .. .. 2

of the Education Act, 1944.